

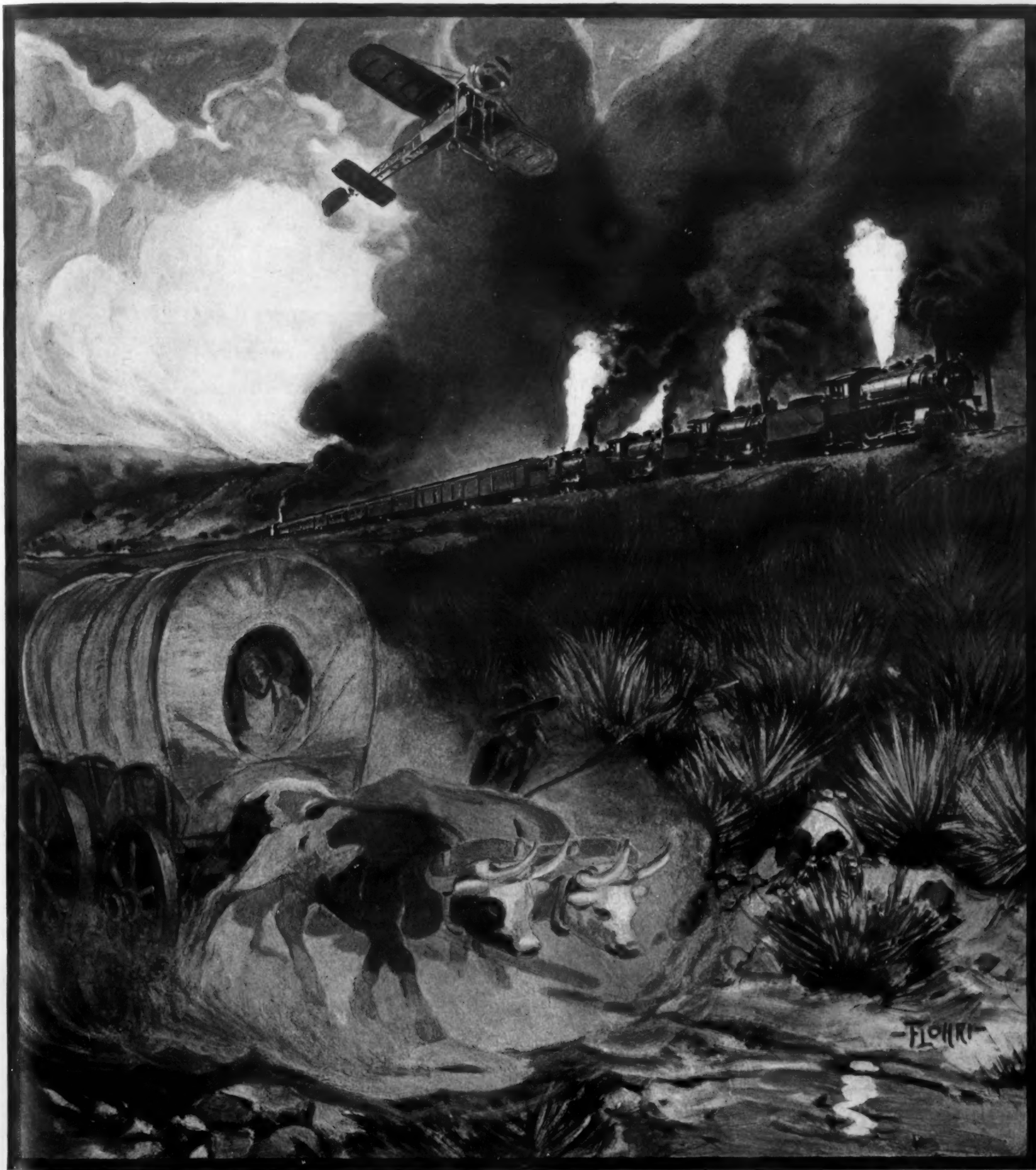
AUGUST 22, 1912

AUG 27 1912

PRICE 10 CENTS

# Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY LESLIE-JONES CO., N. Y.

THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS

"In One Man's Life"

OVER 350,000 COPIES THE ISSUE

Advertising of Advertising—A Series of Weekly Talks  
No. 34



## The Battle for Recognition

**"YOU** are making good!"

So begins the advertisement of a correspondence school. Yes, and adds, "Don't you want your employer to say this to you?"

Don't you want him to say "I've been watching you, young man, and I am going to give you a raise, and a better position."

How many young fellows (and some older ones) are plugging along, battling with brutal obstacles, hoping to hear at the end of a few months, "You are making good!"

Perhaps you have such a son, or a brother, yes, perhaps a husband, whose work keeps the little home going.

Then remember that his battle is the same kind of a battle that the advertising manufacturer is waging every day with trade pirates who stop at nothing to win away your patronage.

Cut prices are their favorite means, and for their every cut in price, depend on it there is a corresponding cut in quality, for those pirates are preying on reputations, not building them.

They don't care what you think—after they get your money. The manufacturer who advertises does care though, for he could not continue to advertise unless his goods were well worth the price and satisfied you completely—*unless they made good.*

*Allan C. Hoffman*

Picture Offer—

An attractive picture, suitable for framing, will be sent, postage paid, to each person who furnishes the information called for in coupon.

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN, Advertising Director,  
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York, L. W. 8-2412.  
I will give you a list of advertised goods used daily in my home.  
You are to supply a blank form and send me a picture suit-  
able for framing.  
Name.....  
Address.....

"A  
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Trade

JUDGE,  
225 Fifth A  
Enclosed  
Judge Art Pri

Name .....

Address .....





"A LIVE WIRE"  
By ROLF ARMSTRONG

WHAT could be more refreshing than a pretty girl's face?

There are just dozens of pretty girls in the Judge Art Print Series.

Charming creations of well-known artists—pictures you would frame and take delight in giving them as presents.

Send 10c for the Judge Art Catalogue.

It contains reproductions of the Judge Art Print Series. Make your selection—you'll find pictures from 25c to \$2.50.

**Judge**

225 Fifth Avenue  
New York

Trade supplied by Close, Graham & Scully.

COUPON

JUDGE,  
225 Fifth Ave., New York.  
Enclosed find 10c for which send me the Judge Art Print Catalogue.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

# Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXV.

Thursday, August 22, 1912

No. 2972

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.  
Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.

European Agents: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 66 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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### 15 Notable Chalmers Features

Electric Lights  
Turkish Cushions  
Nickel Trimmings  
Improved Springs  
Chalmers Self-Starter  
Long Stroke Motor  
Carburetor Dash Adjustment  
Four-Forward Speed Transmission

Eleven-Inch Upholstery  
Increased Wheel Base  
New Flush-sided Bodies  
Dismountable Rims  
Big Wheels and Tires  
Dual Ignition System  
Speedometer

WE announce for 1913 big improvements in Chalmers cars in *comfort, convenience and appearance*. For it is along these lines that we believe the greatest advances in automobile building are to be made.

Few changes have been made in our chassis. The mechanical features of our cars have been right from the beginning. Satisfactory service in the hands of 27,000 owners proves this.

Here, then, are the principal additions and improvements on Chalmers 1913 cars:

#### Easier Riding Qualities

Luxurious comfort in every detail: Turkish cushions 11 inches thick, upholstery of the overstuffed type, wide seats filled with high-grade hair and covered with heavy, soft pebble-grained leather.

The long wheel base, big wheels and tires, and long elastic springs make all roads smooth.

#### More Conveniences for Operator

Electric lighting is regular equipment for 1913 on the "Thirty-Six" and the "Six." Just touch a switch on the dash and you can light at will head, tail and side lights.

And no more cranking. A season's use

### Chalmers 1913 Models

	"Six"	"Thirty-six"
Touring Car, 5-passenger . . . . .	\$2,400	\$1,950
Touring Car, 7-passenger . . . . .	\$2,600	2,150
Torpedo, 4-passenger . . . . .	\$1,950	1,950
Roadster, 2-passenger . . . . .	\$1,400	1,950
Limousine, 7-passenger . . . . .	\$2,700	3,250
Coupe, 4-passenger . . . . .	2,700	2,250

Prices include full equipment.

has proved the Chalmers air pressure starter the simplest and most efficient starting device ever designed.

Conveniently located on the new style Chalmers dash are all controls and indicators. Everything you need for running the car is within easy reach.

#### Added Beauty

Chalmers cars have always been known for their "looks." For 1913, flush-sided bodies; dash of one-piece with body; handsome nickel trimmings, leather lining throughout the body and on dash, make them even more beautiful than in the past. The Chalmers finish cannot be surpassed.

#### Three Great Cars

Chalmers cars for 1913 are made in three chassis sizes and fourteen body types. The "Six" is now offered at the unprecedented price of \$2,400; the "Thirty-six," which made 1912 a self-starter year, at \$1,950; the famous "30" at \$1,600. All cars are fully equipped with top, windshield and self-starter.

Let us send you our book on the making of Chalmers cars and our new catalogue C4.

**Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit**

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



COPYRIGHT 1912 LESLIE-JUDGE CO.

BOYSCOUTS,  
here is the original boy scout—the little Indian.

He is sitting on his pony and crying because his toy bow and arrows haven't killed the buffalo. The old buffalo is eating away as though nothing had happened.

It makes a funny picture, doesn't it?

Every boy scout will want this picture. It's in colors. It'll be just the thing to hang in your room.

Now we haven't very many of these left, but if you will send 25c right away, we will send you a copy of the First Boy Scout.

**JUDGE**

225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Trade supplied by Close, Graham & Scully.

COUPON

JUDGE,  
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.  
Enclosed find 25c for which please send me the First Boy Scout.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

# No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

## Six Months' Sales—485,983

In the first six months of 1912 the Goodyear output of automobile tires was 485,983.

Unfilled orders on hand at the end of that time exceeded 100,000.

A good many thousands of orders were lost because of factory shortage. Yet we operate three shifts of men, and run 24 hours a day.

Our present output averages 4,000 tires daily. It will soon be increased to 5,000 a day.

And our factory additions for the year 1912 will total nine acres of floor space.

That means that our demand has practically trebled inside of a single year.

It means a present demand full twelve times larger than three years ago.

It means a far larger demand than was ever commanded by any other tire in the world.

All because motorists now demand tire perfection. They want tires that can't rim-cut—they want oversize tires. And legions of users have told legions of others that No-Rim-Cut tires—our patent type—really cut tire bills in two.

## How You May Earn \$10 a Minute

Go to any Goodyear branch—any Goodyear dealer—and let the man there show our No-Rim-Cut tires.

Or consult any user of No-Rim-Cut tires. Let him point out the savings.

It will take but a few minutes, for a glance is sufficient to prove the advantages.

And it won't take long for results to repay you \$10 a minute for the time you spend. They will come in the saving on tire upkeep.

### This is Not a Minor Question

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined old-type tires are rim-cut.

Those statistics were gathered where thousands of tires of every make are sent to be scrapped as old rubber.

They are confirmed by our own experience, for we make some clincher tires. And one-third of those tires returned under our warrant are returned because of rim-cutting.

No-Rim-Cut tires wipe out this loss entirely. Not one has been rim-cut in all the years of their use.

That feature alone, under average

conditions, cuts 23 per cent from one's tire expense.

### Plus 25 Per Cent

Add to this the saving which comes from the oversize.

No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent over the rated size. They are more than that, by actual air capacity. A series of comparisons with five leading makes of clinchers showed an average oversize of 16.7 per cent.

But say only 10 per cent. That 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, will add 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Add that to the 23 per cent, and you have an average saving through these patent tires of 48 per cent.

Figure for yourself what that means to you, based on your tire expense.

### The Doom of the Hooked-Based Tire

This means, beyond question—and in very short order—the doom of the clincher tire.

Men won't suffer rim-cutting—won't permit overloading—when tires are made which avoid them.

This doesn't mean that all men will come to Goodyear tires. We neither seek nor expect a monopoly.

Other makers, in one way or another, are now making hookless tires. They see, as we do, the writing on the wall.

But a growing percentage are bound to prefer the No-Rim-Cut—

our patent tire. And these are some of the reasons:

### Why Goodyears Lead

We control by patents the only way to make a satisfactory tire of this coming type.

That tire as we make it is the final result of 13 years spent in tire making. It comes close to tire perfection.

No tire was ever more expensively made.

As a result, these tires are sold on a minimum margin. Our profit last year on No-Rim-Cut tires was 8½ per cent.

In addition to that, our methods of business appeal to all tire buyers. We shall tell of those methods from time to time in these pages.

The more men know of No-Rim-Cut tires the more men will prefer them. Our records for years—our sales doubling over and over—prove that beyond a question.

The Goodyear Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

Goodyear pneumatic tires are guaranteed when filled with air at the recommended pressure.

When filled with any substitute for air our guarantee is withdrawn.

**GOOD YEAR**  
AKRON, OHIO

**No-Rim-Cut Tires**

*With or Without Non-Skid Treads*

**THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO**

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities  
More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits  
Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.



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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

171

Vol. CXV—No. 2972

August 22, 1912

Price 10 Cents



PROMOTERS OF THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Commercial Law League of America, held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, photographed during a trip in the mountains, at St. Peter's Dome, on the way to Cripple Creek. The convention was attended by several hundred delegates, and during the three days' session many legal matters of importance were considered. The league elected the following officers: Frederic T. Vose, Chicago, President; Lucius Boltwood, Grand Rapids, Mich., Vice-President; Col. W. G. Byron, Minneapolis, Recording Secretary; Ernest L. Kreamer, Chicago, Secretary of Executive Committee; W. O. Hart, New Orleans, Treasurer; D. B. Ellis and J. C. Burns, members of Executive Committee for three years. The delegates made trips to the summit of Pike's Peak, Cripple Creek and other points of interest in the Pike's Peak region.

## E D I T O R I A L

### The People.

**T**HE PEOPLE should rule. No one denies it. No one can say otherwise. The people *do* rule! The people rule in every household. The father and the mother are the rulers. Sometimes the elder children join in the family councils. This happens only when these children attain years of discretion. There is wisdom in this, otherwise the family would lose all its pure and wholesome influence for good.

Sometimes—too often—children without experience or judgment, in the exuberance of youth, willing to run risks, to take chances, to discount the future and to stake everything on a single move, insist on having something to say as to the conduct of the family. They insist that they should be heard if their elders are, that they are as good as any one else, that they belong to the family and should not be without a voice in its affairs.

Let the people rule! Put all the children on the same plane; experience or inexperience must not be the test; membership in the family is sufficient. This is the captivating argument. Do fathers and mothers listen to such absurd pleadings? Sometimes. Then what happens? Is the peace of the family assured or is discord invited? Let every reader answer for himself.

The rule of the family, like the rule of the people, is the rule of those who are best qualified to advise and govern. There may be occasional instances in which the younger children are better equipped than the father and mother to direct family affairs. But such instances are rare. Recall them if you know of any.

It is not as unusual as it should be to find a self-assertive, impulsive, hot-headed, willful child insisting on making his or her own rules of conduct, regardless of father or mother. Such a child repels parental restraint, defies authority and resists the importunities of the older members of the family. This is not the rule of the family. It is exactly the reverse. Its result is disorder and misrule.

The rule of the family is the rule of those who have had years of experience, who have attained discretion, who know what is best for the household, without injustice, needless restraint or useless regulation. This is the rule of the family. So with the rule of the people. Wherever manhood or manhood and womanhood suffrage prevails, the people rule. If the people fail to do their duty at the ballot box, they alone are responsible. If they permit self-seeking bosses to usurp the rights of the people, the latter are to blame. The power is theirs. Let them take it.

The best rule this country has ever enjoyed has been the rule of its fathers. They framed a Constitution that has endured for nearly a century and a half. It served us well in regulating the affairs of this great nation until disturbers appeared. The clamor for the rule of the people is sometimes inspired by honest motives, but it is too often a cover for the selfish purposes of those who seek public favor. Read the list and note how many of those who pose as special pleaders for the people are holding or seeking public office. The record tells the story. They plead for the rule of the people. They are the people.

### Words!

**H**OW MANY people have read Roosevelt's twenty-three-thousand-word speech at his Chicago convention? Would it not be well to read it before approving or condemning? But how many will do so? Very few, we fear. Is this the way to formulate judgment on the most important questions affecting the public interest?

The whole moral law is embraced in ten simple, short commandments. What kind of a cause is it that requires twenty thousand words for an argument? We have read Colonel Roosevelt's speech because we have always admired some things about the colonel. He had been an office-holder under Republican administrations for over a quarter of a century, and has done many admirable things. If he had been nominated for the presidency by his party, undoubtedly he would still have believed in it and advocated its principles.

The party has not changed materially, except for good, since he was its President. It had some faults, but its faults have been lessened. Proof of this is found in the fact that Colonel Roosevelt, in his long speech at his own convention, advocated some of the very things for which the Republican party has stood first and foremost; among them, the protective tariff, the safeguarding of the lives and health of wage-earners, direct primaries and the regulation of the affairs of corporations on a just and equitable basis.

Some of the ex-President's warmest friends have declined to follow him. Governor Hadley, of Missouri, the earnest spokesman for Roosevelt at the Republican national convention, among many others, refuses to join in the third-party movement, because the Republican platform, in his words, "is the most progressive platform ever adopted by our party." He adds, "It shows that the Republican party as it now exists is not a reactionary organization." These are strong words from the lips of one whose loyalty to Colonel Roosevelt and to progressive principles cannot be doubted.

The Republican party has refused, and we trust it will continue to refuse, to indorse any suggestion for the recall of judges or of judicial opinions. Under the existing laws, these matters are properly safeguarded, for judges can be impeached, recalled and dismissed.

Colonel Roosevelt suggests experimental legislation hitherto advocated solely by vapid socialists. As the London *Graphic* puts it, "He would abolish the state as organized as a deliberate and administrative machine."

We cannot tread untried paths without endangering the constitutional barriers our forefathers erected for the protection of this great republic. If wrongs exist, we must cure them not by making rash experiments, but by applying the same thoughtful, careful remedies that have proved effective in the experience of older nations.

What could Colonel Roosevelt do if he were elected President, for four years more, that he could not have done during the seven years in which he administered the affairs of the government, with a friendly Congress by his side?

After all, isn't that a question the people have a right to ask?

### Our Wonderful Growth.

**A** RECENT bulletin of the Census Bureau shows that there has been a marked increase in the past decade in the number of American cities of over 25,000 population. The United States has 229 of these, or much more than any other country of

the world, except China. Almost every State has one or more of these cities, but Massachusetts leads all the rest, with twenty-five of them, or much more than are found in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois or Ohio, States which lead it in aggregate number of inhabitants. Massachusetts's ascendancy in this particular is chiefly due to its vast expansion in manufactures, which makes it the most thickly settled State of the whole forty-eight, except Rhode Island. It is much more thickly settled than are most of the countries of Europe.

Of the cities which have over 25,000 people now, the lead in rate of growth in the past ten years was greatest, 539 per cent., in Oklahoma City, with Muskogee, of the same State, standing second, with an increase of 494 per cent. The growth there is due to the fact that the entire State of Oklahoma is new and is rapidly filling up, its increase in population in the decade ending with 1910 having been 109 per cent., or more than any other State except Washington, whose growth in that time was 120 per cent. That great commonwealth of the Northwest is diversifying its activities, and, with 1,200,000 inhabitants, it is the most populous State west of the Rocky Mountains, except California. Its leading city, Seattle, with 237,000 people, grew to the extent of 194 per cent. in the past ten years. The largest rate of increase of any city of over 100,000 people west of the Mississippi in the decade was in Los Angeles, 211 per cent. With 319,000 inhabitants, it is the largest city on the sunset side of that river, except St. Louis and San Francisco, and it will probably lead San Francisco by 1920. It is a health resort as well as a great business center.

Among the older and larger cities east of the Mississippi, the most notable gains in the decade were made by Chicago, 28 per cent.; Bridgeport, 43 per cent.; Columbus, O., 44 per cent.; Cleveland, 47 per cent.; Richmond, Va., 50 per cent., and Detroit, 63 per cent. The expansion in the iron and steel industry accounts for much of the great gain in population by Cleveland, while manufacture of automobiles, in which activity that city takes the lead among United States centers, is responsible for most of the increase in Detroit. In this branch of industry Michigan heads all the other States, its product in 1909, \$96,000,000, being 39 per cent. of that of the entire country. This was more than twelve times that State's output in that industry in 1904.

Speaking of rates of increase in population in large and old cities, that of New York, 38 per cent. during the decade, was never closely approached by any other city of even half its size in any part of the world in any decade, unless by annexations of outlying territory. New York had no such accretions in those ten years. Its 4,767,000 inhabitants in 1910 placed it second on the roll of the world's cities, London alone being ahead of it, while it leads London as a seaport, in its bank exchanges, in its wealth and in the volume and variety of its activities.

### To Close the Disorderly House.

**I**F THE owners of disorderly houses could be effectively reached by law, white slavery would find it hard to exist and the social evil in general would receive a vital blow. This is just what has been accomplished by the injunction and abatement law initiated by the State of Iowa. Note some of its advantages over criminal proceedings. Any citizen can institute action against such a public nuisance. If the offender is acquitted on action for temporary injunction, he can be tried over again for the same offense for a permanent injunction, and, if again acquitted,



the Supreme Court can be appealed to for review of the evidence and the penalty entered there. In the successive nuisance injunctions, too, subsequent violations may be introduced as evidence, whereas in a criminal proceeding this may not be done. The general reputation of a place is also accepted as evidence. "If you are able to establish the existence of the nuisance," said John B. Hammond, before the Sixth International Purity Congress, "the court shall, not may, permanently enjoin the occupant, the inmates, the property owners and the property itself, and abate the nuisance by confiscating the furniture, closing the building and placing a lien of three hundred dollars against the property, to be collected in the same way as taxes are collected."

Questionable resorts, it has been frequently shown, are owned many times by people in so-called respectable society. Keeping themselves in the background, they, through their agents, extort abnormal rents for property so used. The injunction and abatement law ousts the respectable owners of such houses from their hiding, permanently enjoins the property against such uses and places a lien upon it, collectable in the same way and with the same certainty as taxes. "This law," says Mr. Hammond, "will give every man a weapon with which to protect the environment of his family. It gives every honest officer an absolute power to prevent open public prostitution; it gives the citizen a means through which he can defy corrupt officials."

By means of the injunction and abatement law, not only Iowa, but Kansas and Nebraska, which have enacted similar legislation, have been able to clean out the "red light" districts of their cities. Certain phases of the social-evil problem it leaves untouched. It doesn't claim to reach them. But the disorderly house, with its constant temptation to vice, it is able to close up tight. Some advocate segregation as the best means of dealing with the social evil. This law is conceived in a different spirit from that. Its purpose is the absolute annihilation of trafficking in vice, and the Chicago Vice Commission, which believes in repression as the immediate method and absolute annihilation as the ultimate ideal, recommends the injunction and abatement law as one of the surest methods to bring this about.

A movement similar in its purpose is that to secure in New York City an ordinance requiring the names of owners to be posted in a conspicuous place on all buildings. The ordinance is designed not only to drive out the gambling and other disorderly houses, but to improve conditions in tenements. It does not follow up the offense, however, with the legal processes insured by the Iowa plan, but relies wholly on the disgrace involved in the publicity of having the owner's name placarded on every building which is itself a disgrace or which is used for dishonorable purposes. A large class of owners who would not care to be so advertised would undoubtedly be reached but, at the same time, there would be found many property owners so dulled to all sense of shame that the "little tin plate" on the door would not affect them in the least. The Iowa plan, with its permanent enjoining of the property against illicit uses and its lien upon the same touching the pocket-book, is found to be effective against all classes of owners.

### The Plain Truth.

**FACT!** No workingman ever got an increase in his wages under a free-trade administration and no workingman ever failed to receive an increase

under an administration that favored a protective tariff. Let the people rule!

**RIDICULOUS!** The most ridiculous propositions are being made by some of our legislators, including one that the government shall not only regulate all business enterprises, but fix the prices of all commodities. It is well to recall the observation Mr. Gladstone was fond of making, that "the business of government is to govern, not to trade."

**HONEST!** One of the most noted self-made business men in the United States, the head of a great industrial corporation and a millionaire, was asked by a cynical old friend from the rural districts, "You have lived in New York for a long time. How many honest men have you met in that great city?" His prompt reply was, "All the successful ones." Tell this to the trust-busters and railroad-smashers.

**THE PEOPLE!** The people rule in Oklahoma.

Anybody who wants to run for office and can get friends and money and necessary backing can do so. The press dispatches report that a former outlaw and train robber, once sentenced to life imprisonment, then pardoned, has announced himself as a candidate for county attorney and expects to win in the August primary. It is said that he has reformed and that is why his friends are supporting him so earnestly, including ministers, lawyers and others. Well, why not? Let the people rule!

**AMONG** the contributions received this week for the monument to Miss Harriet Quimby, formerly of the LESLIE staff, is one from a little girl, ten years old, in Montgomery, Ala., who sent twenty-five cents, with a letter stating, "I wanted to send something to help build a monument to Miss Quimby. I am ten years old, and when my friend and I play young lady, I am always Harriet Quimby. I have never seen Miss Quimby, but I have always loved her." This is one of many evidences of the affection our readers felt for Miss Quimby. In due time we shall make proper acknowledgment of all the contributions to this fund.

**DIFFERENT!** While railway-smashers at Washington are advocating legislation to prohibit our railroads from doing anything but a railroad business, the London papers are complimenting a great English railroad on the completion of its huge docks at that city. These are the largest docks in the kingdom and the King himself attended the opening. These great docks give the railroads easy communication with shipping. It is curious to note the enthusiasm of our English friends over the achievements of a great railroad, while at the very moment legislators at Washington are advocating an embargo on Panama Canal traffic by steamships owned by railroads.

**RICHES!** This nation is rich because it is constantly producing wealth. The value of its principal crops in one year is estimated as high as \$9,000,000,000. The value of the output of its mines reaches to magnificent figures. The simple item of petroleum oil last year in the United States had an output valued at \$134,000,000, surpassing all previous records and amounting to sixty-three per cent. of the world's production. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Standard Oil Company in 1911 produced only about one-seventh of the total output of crude oil in the United States, while independ-

ent producers supplied all the rest. Not much of a monopoly!

**ILLITERATES!** Six million illiterates in the United States; twelve per cent. of all the men who vote unable to read their ballots! Is it remarkable that the yellow journal flourishes and that its wicked cartoons are accepted as truth? Is it remarkable, with all this wide-prevailing ignorance, that demagogues sway the crowds? Is it strange, with six million illiterates, that manhood suffrage is put to shame in some of our greatest cities, that politicians fatten on blackmail levied on vice, that the church declines, while the saloon dominates the caucus and grafters loot the public treasury? There is food for reflection in the knowledge of the danger that thus confronts not only our government, but the very foundations of civilization. Let the people rule!

**OLD!** We are getting over all our old notions. We are turning the world upside down—in politics, in religion, in social ideas and everything else. For centuries philosophers have been preaching that the two controlling influences of human life were heredity and environment. But here is an eminent sociologist, the Rev. Dr. Samuel George Smith, of the University of Minnesota, startling the Eugenics Congress, at London, by the statement that "there is no evidence that criminology is inherited any more than consumption, but that either may be acquired at an early age by contagion." Dr. Smith says he would rather have a robust burglar for a father than a consumptive bishop, with the qualification that "if I were a burglar's son, I would want to be adopted into another family as soon as born." We agree with Dr. Smith, however, in his final statement, "What is wanted is that every child born into the world should have an economic education and moral training. Nature means well, but society often does very badly." Let the people rule!

**SHAME!** A subscriber at Moundsville, W. Va., sends us a clipping from the Boston *News Bureau*, of August 1st, that makes us ashamed. It ought to be read by every railroad man in the United States. It shows that two years ago the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in earning power, was trailing behind our Pennsylvania, New York Central, the Southern Pacific and Atchison railways, while now it is crowding them for second place. Canadian Pacific stock is advancing to unprecedented figures, while the shares of American railways are declining. With such a showing, British capital is ready, whenever the Canadian Pacific Railroad needs it, for improvements, extensions or new equipment, and Canada is more and more proud of its great, progressive railroad. The reason why the Canadian Pacific is enjoying such boundless prosperity, while American railways are suffering from depression, is because the "managers of the Canadian system have a free hand, while American railway managers are more or less manacled by oppressive legislation." Yet the Canadian Railway Commission has as sweeping powers as our own Interstate Commerce Commission. Fortunately the Canadian authorities look upon the railways as a friend and not as a foe. The railways of this country constitute its greatest industrial factor. They pay the highest wages in all the world. We are glad of it, for the higher the wage, the better the men. This country should be ashamed of the treatment the Interstate Commerce Commission gives to American railroads and public sentiment should not hesitate to condemn it.

## Editorials for Women

### A CRUSADE AGAINST SLANG.

Slang has given to the English language some of its strongest and most suggestive phrases, but the constant use of slang does great damage to the virility and purity of one's speech. Especially susceptible to the habit is the college girl. At Wellesley College a crusade has been started against slang, but it is acknowledged that the reform movement has great odds against it. "I think slang should be stopped," says Miss Kathleen Burnett, an editor of the *Wellesley News*, "if for no other reason than because it impairs the vocabulary, for every one uses the same slang phrases. It makes one's speech lack individuality and makes one actually lazy, for a whole thought can be expressed in one slang word." We are not surprised that there should be a Bowery dialect or that every locality should have a street vernacular of its own; but it is somewhat out of place for college girls, at the very time they are studying the masterpieces of pure English, to habitually express themselves in the careless if not vulgar manner of the illiterate crowd of the street.

### EDISON'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MOTHER.

The school children of New Jersey were fortunate in having a personal letter from Thomas A. Edison as the basis of an examination essay. The great inventor pays a tribute to his mother which cannot fail to impress a needed lesson on the rather careless boys and girls of our day. In his childhood Edison was delicate, so that his mother, who had been a high-school teacher, taught him at home. "She had only the one pupil," says Mr. Edison, "which was fortunate for

me, as I received thoroughly sound teaching. My mother also taught me how to read good books quickly and correctly, and this opened up a great world in literature. I have always been very thankful for this early training." No one appreciates better than the great inventor the part which his mother's careful training had on his career as a man. The reward, as is the case with every true mother, was in the success of her son; but a reward quite as acceptable as this is the appreciation of the child. No twentieth-century social philosophy can take the place of motherhood in its influence upon the rising generation, and any program which would destroy or weaken the purity of this relation must be condemned. The wizard Edison is but one of many thousands who owe a debt to motherhood that may never be fully paid.

### THE OFFENDING HOBBLE.

The placing of the responsibility of a great textile strike in New England upon the hobble skirt is a curious result of a foolish fashion. The connection between the fashion which decreed the abnormally narrow skirt and the impoverishing of thousands of mill operatives and social anarchy is by no means remote. As pointed out by E. F. Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills of New England, there was a great curtailment in the textile business at Lawrence and elsewhere, due not only to tariff agitation, but also to the hobble-skirt fad. Much of this business curtailment of forty per cent. was due to the new style of tight-fitting skirts. "It is not," says Mr. Greene, "a question merely of morals, decency or good taste in dress. The hobble skirt has its economic bearing upon life and is a detriment to textile prosperity, the wage-earning results of the worker and the health and habits of the women

who wear it." It would be unjust to say that any woman adopting the foolish fad realized its economic outcome, but this fact, united with the awkwardness, inconvenience and many serious mishaps involved in the use of the hobble skirt, ought to be sufficient to banish it forever from the list of acceptable styles.

### CHEAPER FOODS.

Experience has shown that it is impossible to market a substitute for butter without having it taxed almost to death. From the sixteenth annual convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association comes the announcement that a way has been found to produce a new butter substitute, made from cotton oil, which might be sold at eighteen cents a pound retail. With a good creamery product at double or more than double that price, a cheap and wholesome substitute should be eagerly welcomed. And if the Legislatures would refrain from placing a deadening tax upon it, it would bring great relief. There is no justification for placing a tax upon any food substitute, provided the article is guaranteed pure and wholesome and the public is kept fully informed that it is buying a substitute. Unfortunately this simple rule has not been followed with oleomargarine, and we very much fear it would not be followed with cottonseed butter should it be put on the market. Such legislation has protected not the public, but the butter manufacturer. It has enabled the latter to charge record-smashing prices, and, in order to punish a few unscrupulous manufacturers, has penalized all users of a wholesome substitute. We should have food laws, the rigorous enforcement of which would mean economy and protection for the great army of users.

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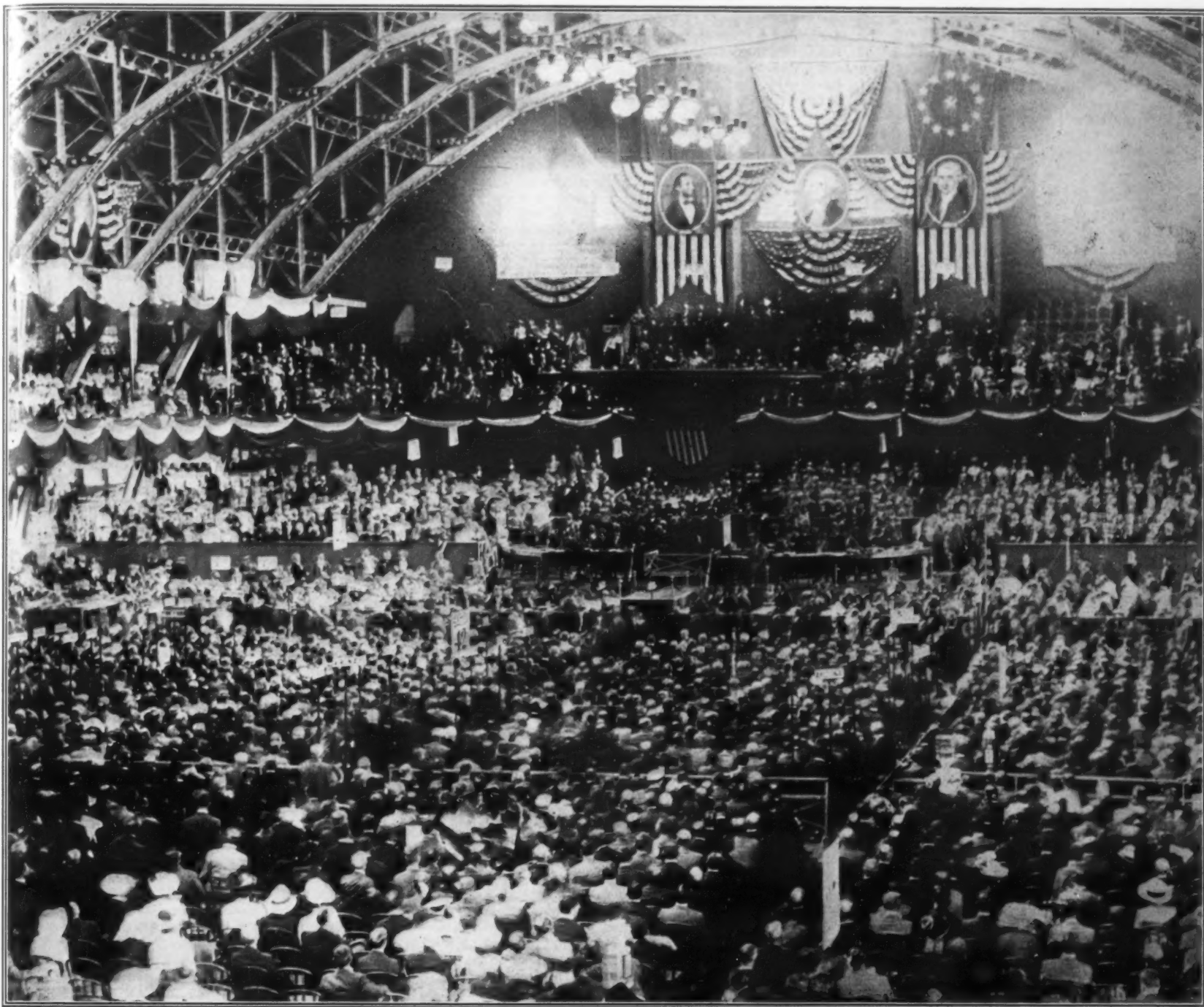
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# Roosevelt Nominated Again for President

Significant Figures and Scenes at the National Convention of the New Progressive Party



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

General view of the first national convention of the Progressive party, in session in the Auditorium at Chicago. The convention, which met on August 5th, and adjourned on August 7th, was composed mostly of seceders from the Republican party with numbers of Democrats, and of women who advocate woman suffrage. About 1,100 delegates were in attendance. Colored delegates from the South were excluded from the convention. Jane Addams, the famous reform worker of Hull House, Chicago, was prominent among the delegates. Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, acted both as temporary and as permanent chairman, and made a notable speech. Colonel Roosevelt delivered a very long address, setting forth the aims and objects of the Progressive party. After a number of nominating speeches, the convention by acclamation nominated Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for President, and Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California, for Vice-President. The platform adopted demanded, among other things, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, downward revision of the tariff, woman suffrage, and government control of corporations. The convention had few exciting features. Colonel Roosevelt dominated it completely and his views and wishes were complied with in the proceedings and in the wording of the platform. After the convention adjourned Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, was elected chairman of the Progressive national committee, and George W. Perkins, of New York, chairman of the executive committee.



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Colonel Roosevelt addressing a crowd of well-comers in Chicago, from an automobile, before he was nominated for President.



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WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

Advocates of "Votes for Women" bound for the Auditorium while the Progressive party was in session. The women suffragists and their sympathizers constituted a large element at the gathering. Insert picture: Albert J. Beveridge, former Senator from Indiana, chairman of the convention.



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

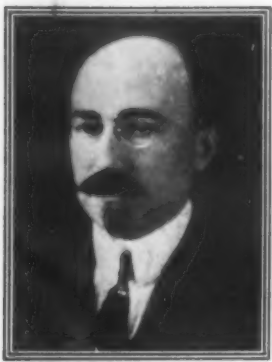
Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California, who was nominated for Vice-President by the Progressive convention.



# It Kills Thirty-five Thousand Every Year

The Oldest and Most Fatal Scourge of Civilization

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG, A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins)



DR. LEONARD K. HIRSHBERG,  
Who sounds a needed warning  
against a fatal scourge of  
civilization.

**S** EARCH the statistics of the great insurance companies, examine the records of health boards, start a bit of medical gossip at a kaffee klatch or your sewing society, and you will soon be aware of the preponderance of Bright's disease as the malefactor and culprit that destroys efficiency and good health.

Three separate and distinct classes of poisons assail the human body and seek to destroy its life. The first class is made up of those obvious external poisons

which every sane man knows and avoids—arsenic, strychnine, morphine, prussic acid, caustic potash, cocaine and their like. The second class consists of the powerful toxins secreted by the minute organisms of infectious diseases. A good example is afforded by the extremely deadly toxins given off by the bacilli of diphtheria. In the great majority of infectious diseases it is these toxins and not the bacilli themselves that cause all the outward symptoms, from the first feeling of illness to the final paralysis or collapse.

The third is made up of poisons generated by or in the body itself, and is divided into two sub-classes—first, the waste products which remain after the normal digestive process has taken from ingested food all its nutritive elements, and secondly, the poisons produced by the incomplete or faulty functioning of diseased organs.

It is the business of the kidneys to rid the body of all the substances included in this third class, but sometimes they fail to do so. When this happens, it is for one of two reasons: Either the kidneys themselves are diseased and so cannot handle the normal waste matter of the body, or some other organ is diseased and so throws upon the kidneys a task beyond their capacity. In either case, it will be observed, the kidneys are either diseased or rapidly becoming so through overwork. And in either case the general condition of affairs which presents itself to the patient and his physician is commonly called Bright's disease, after Dr. Richard Bright, an English pathologist, who first accurately observed and described it.

Bright's disease has been called "the malady of civilization," and the name is not unmerited. It is, beyond everything else, a disease of civilized white men, and it is due almost entirely to those habits of life which best distinguish the white man from the savage of the jungle. Nine times out of ten it is the result, more or less direct, of disorders of the digestive tract, and nine times out of ten these disorders are due to too much eating and drinking, too much bending over desks and too little fresh air.

The savage lives in the open, eats simple foods, knows nothing of whiskey and gets plenty of sleep and exercise. As a result, he has a good digestion, a clear eye and good red blood in his veins. But the civilized white man eats rich food, made appetizing by stimulating condiments; braces himself with alcohol; lives in stuffy houses, in filthy, smoky cities, and never walks when he can ride. The result is that his stomach fails in its duties; his kidneys, inundated by poisons, go to pieces—and he dies from Bright's disease.

Sometimes the trouble starts in the kidneys themselves—as, for instance, when they are crippled by alcohol—and sometimes it starts in the stomach or elsewhere. But in any case the blame lies with faulty methods of living, and it is the kidneys that suffer the final damage. And when they falter or fail in their business, the body fills up with poisons and death is not far away. Bright's disease, in fact, may be called auto-poisoning. Its victim dies of poisons generated within his own body.

Late government reports indicate that the malady kills about thirty-five thousand Americans of the highest quality and usefulness—the very men, indeed, whose strenuous energy makes up the national spirit. Most of them are brain workers in the full flush of manhood, and their value to the nation is beyond estimation. And yet it is this very determination to accomplish something big and lasting which cuts short their lives. They have their eyes upon fame or a million, and so neglect their bodies. A mollycoddle seldom dies of Bright's disease, but it kills more millionaires than any other single malady.

No one knows the exact nature of the poisons which are the actual cause of death in Bright's disease. A few years ago it was the fashion to put the blame upon uric acid, but among advanced physicians the uric-acid theory, as it is generally understood, is now little more than a joke. There is good reason to believe, indeed, that the poison which does the damage varies greatly in individual cases, and that some

day a great many varieties of Bright's disease will be differentiated and described. All that is known definitely is that the poisonous substances contain nitrogen, and that when, upon a normal diet, the amount of nitrogen excreted by the kidneys is below normal, there is good reason to look for the appearance of the familiar late symptoms, such as uremic coma.

It would be unprofitable, in this place, to attempt a description of the changes which take place in the kidneys during the course of Bright's disease. Suffice it to say that their structure changes in a manner easily recognized by the practiced eye, and that they gradually become less and less able to discharge their normal functions. Therefore, even supposing that the other organs are functioning normally and so are secreting no unnatural poisons, the amount of poisonous waste products in the body gradually grows larger and larger. In the end a fatal amount of poison is present and the vital organ which happens to be most vulnerable gives way. The result, of course, is death.

It is easy to see how Bright's disease may be produced in a score of distinct ways. Let us suppose, for instance, that A— is a hearty eater, who eats three large meals a day, drinks five or six glasses of whiskey and takes but little exercise. For a long while his stomach, perhaps, will stand the strain. That is to say, it will digest the greater part of the rich food heaved into it, despite the continued presence of alcohol, pepper and other irritants. But in the end it will grow weary and begin to fail in its task. That is to say, it will reject a great deal of the food it receives, and this food will ferment and form poisons.

For a good while after that, maybe, nothing alarming will happen, because the kidneys will seize upon these poisons and expel them. But by and by the poisons will increase in amount, and the kidneys, overworked, will begin to grow crippled. The more they fall short of their increased task, the greater will be the amount of poisons remaining in the body, and the greater the amount of these poisons, the more the kidneys will struggle and strain and the faster they will wear themselves out. Finally, there will come a time when they will practically be useless. And when that time comes, A— will die.

Again, suppose that B— is a great, white-skinned, flabby person, of the typically prosperous sort. He guards himself carefully against drafts and takes great care of his health. Whenever it storms, he wraps himself in a huge overcoat and puts on goloshes. He sleeps at night in a heated room, beneath blankets. He clings to radiators and avoids the open air. The skin of his body, instead of being rough and hard, like a savage's, is soft and white.

One day, by accident, B— is drenched by a cold shower or has to stand in a drafty depot to wait for a train. The cold air, striking his skin, drives the blood from the surface and he grows almost blue. If he were a perfectly healthy man—if the blood vessels of his skin, that is to say, responded normally to stimulation—this blood would soon come bounding out again and he would glow pinkly. But, as we have seen, his skin, instead of being healthy, has been debilitated by coddling, and so the blood forced from it remains in the depths of his body.

Suppose, for instance, that a great deal of it goes to his kidneys and stays there. The result is what is called a congestion of the kidneys, and it causes B— to suffer pain, to feel ill and to go to bed.

While this congestion continues—B— calls it a "cold"—the kidneys are crippled and the waste matter in B—'s body backs up. If he is ill long enough, enough of it backs up to keep his kidneys greatly overworked for a long while after the congestion is relieved. Under the strain, perhaps, they become permanently impaired. And when that happens, B— is in the first stage of Bright's disease.

Suppose, again, that C— is a stout banker who takes no exercise whatever. He goes to and from his office in his automobile, and, instead of climbing stairs, he uses the elevator. He has not time for golf and other such frivolities, and when he takes a holiday, it is a lazy loaf on his yacht, with nothing to do all day but eat and lounge. He regards it, indeed, as undignified, not to say disgraceful, to perspire.

The result of all this is that C—'s skin becomes a mere garment, without life or function. His sweat glands, which were intended by nature to take an important part in the elimination of his bodily wastes, become next to useless, and he grows as white and flabby as B—. Some day, perhaps, illness or over-heating or unaccustomed activity makes a sudden demand on these glands. When they falter or fail, the work is thrown upon the kidneys, which already have an extra burden of their own. And the result, by this time, should be apparent. Again Bright's disease is not far away.

A score of other imaginary cases might be outlined in this manner. No effort has been made to show every step, nor has scientific exactness been sought. But enough has been roughly outlined to demonstrate the connection between what is commonly called Bright's disease and the errors of living which prevail in all civilized lands to-day. The malady is

also caused, now and then, by the presence of malignant organisms in the kidneys or as a result of infections in other organs. Only too often Bright's disease may be traced with little effort to overeating, overdrinking, overcoddling or too little exercise. It is a commonplace of observation, in fact, that a great many of its victims are of the sort who take their ease.

There are no specifics for this dangerous malady, and modern physicians employ few drugs in combating it, and then only in an endeavor to relieve the crippled kidneys of their burden and to stimulate other organs to help them out. The only course of treatment which is of avail is that which attempts a complete reform in the diet and habits of the sufferer. He must get fresh air and he must eat simple foods. He must take no more food and drink than is absolutely necessary for the nourishment of the body, and he must forswear forever all ten-course dinners, high balls and late suppers.

Alcohol must be eschewed entirely, and a ban must be put upon all foods which are apt to produce alcohol in the process of digestion or by fermentation in the stomach or intestines. It may surprise many laymen to learn, by the way, that not a few total abstainers suffer the bad effects of alcohol thus produced. Yet it is true. In the face of gastric insufficiency, excess food is apt to ferment, and one of the products of its sugar is alcohol. Thus it is not impossible to become mildly intoxicated upon a piece of apple pie.

Among old-school physicians there is still a tendency to prescribe excessive water drinking in Bright's disease, on the theory that the flood of liquid will "wash out the kidneys." Modern physicians know, however, that this is a fallacy, and a palpable one at that. In Bright's disease, in fact, the kidneys have a great deal of difficulty in getting rid of a normal amount of water; therefore, overburdening them simply means accentuating their incapacity.

Indeed, it is now common, in the effort to alleviate Bright's disease, to put the patient upon very short rations, both of food and of drink. A pint of milk and cream a day, with rice and cream interchangeably, and a bit of stale bread, zwieback or toast—this is the common ration. A few fruits, such as figs, grapes, prunes and apples, are allowed; but all nitrogenous foods—meat, fish and poultry—are forbidden. Alcohol, tea and coffee of course, are forbidden, too.

It is best for the sufferer from Bright's disease to eat small, frequent and regular meals. Large meals, taken at long or irregular intervals, are apt to do a great deal of harm, and even a small setback is likely to cause serious complications. In severe cases starvation is often advised. To relieve the crippled kidneys of as much work as possible, the modern physician adopts devices to increase the activity of the skin. That is to say, sweating is induced. Purging, too, has its uses.

Whenever a physician makes a diagnosis of Bright's disease, he is sure to be asked for some prophecy regarding the probable duration of the patient's life. As a rule, it is impossible to make this with any accuracy, but it may be said in general that, with proper treatment, the average sufferer is likely to live a great deal longer than most laymen believe. If the disease has not progressed very far, in fact, and the physician's orders respecting diet and habits of life are carried out to the letter, there is no reason why the patient should not live on indefinitely. But, unfortunately, there are few patients with sufficient force of will to carry out these orders. The fine savor of a beefsteak is often irresistible, and the temptation to take a bracer of whiskey cannot be withstood. Such disobedience always carries its swift and certain punishment.

As will be noted by a study of the theoretical cases roughly outlined above, it often happens that a patient is unaware of his condition until he is at the very brink of the grave. Fully half of all cases of Bright's disease are not discovered, indeed, until it is too late to arrest the progress of the malady. A man seems to be in perfect health, when suddenly, one day, he falls in convulsions and dies at once or within a week. Another man looks the picture of health, until one day he takes a bad cold or is overcome by the heat. Ordinarily his system would return to its proper balance without difficulty, but with long-crippled kidneys it fails to do so and the man dies.

The only certain way to avoid Bright's disease is to eat and live simply. Unluckily, the conditions of existence make this regimen well-nigh impossible to a great many men. "Not one man in a thousand," said a high authority recently, "has time to keep himself in the best possible physical condition. To do so would consume the largest part of his working day." Therefore, Bright's disease remains "the malady of civilization" and thirty-five thousand Americans succumb to it each year.

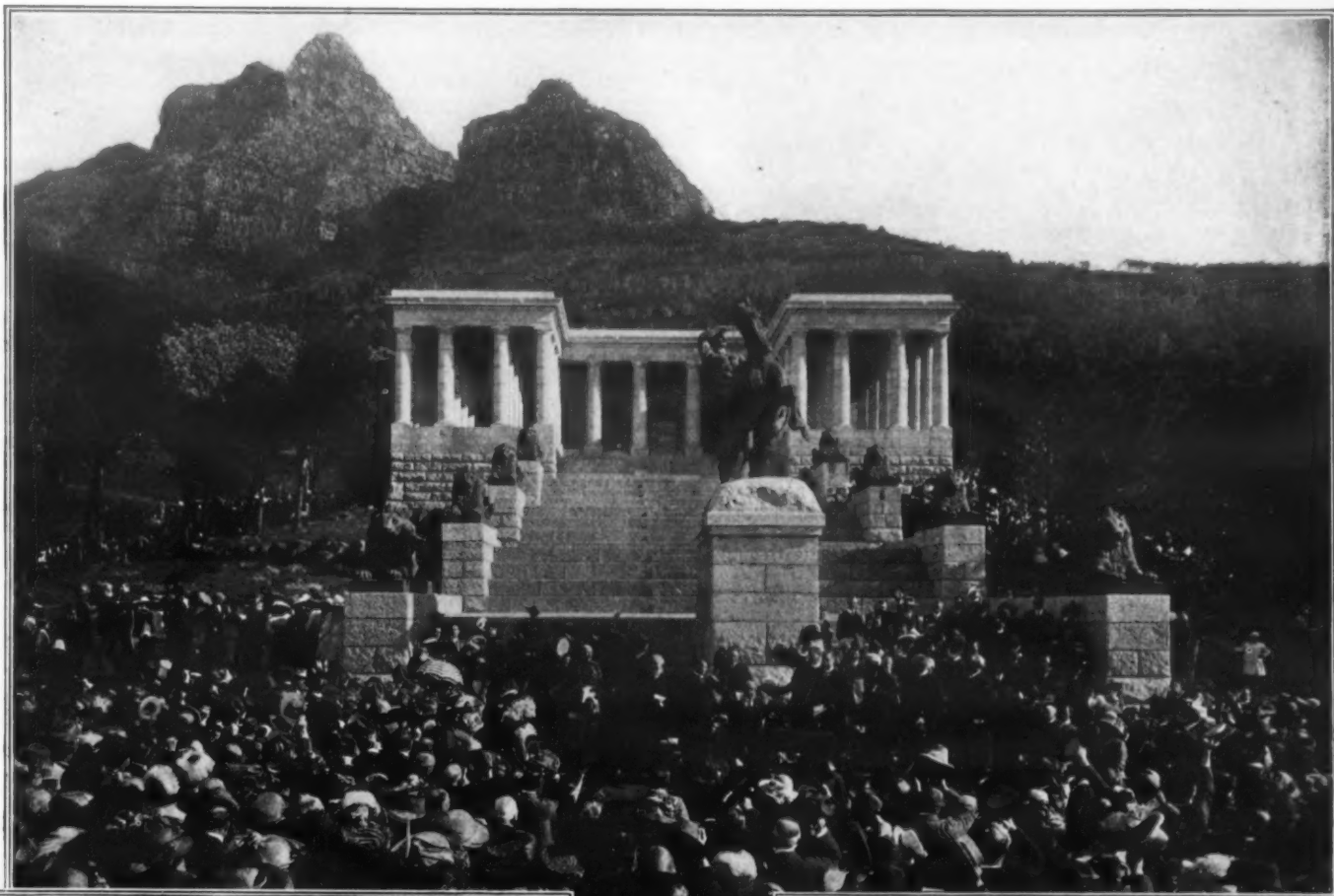
But it is always possible to make some effort toward healthful living. It is out of the question, perhaps, for the average business man to train like an athlete, but it is always possible for him to avoid excesses. Overeating, overdrinking and overwork are crimes against himself and his children. If he would live long, he must avoid them.

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# News of the Time Told in Pictures



## AN EMPIRE BUILDER'S UNIQUE MONUMENT.

Dedication of the Cecil Rhodes Memorial in South Africa. The bust of Rhodes, placed in the center of the temple, was unveiled by Lord Grey in the presence of a large assemblage. Mr. Rhodes was for nearly a quarter of a century the dominating personality on the imperial side of South African politics. He bequeathed practically the whole of his fortune of \$30,000,000 to the public service. A portion of his wealth went to establish free scholarships at Oxford University for students from the British colonies, Germany and the United States.

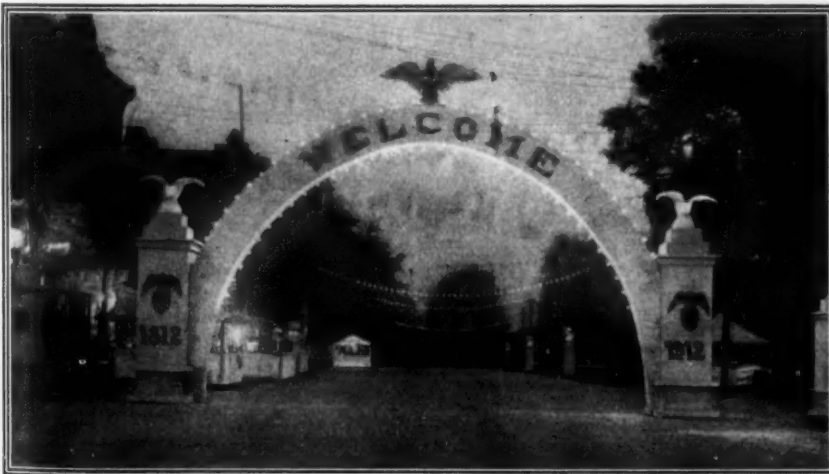


## SHELTERING THE FUGITIVE MORMONS.

Refugees from Pearsons, Mexico, living in a lumber yard shed at El Paso, Texas. They brought little with them from their abandoned homes, and were obliged to depend on public beneficence for support. Their quarters were rude and uncomfortable, but they rejoiced that they had reached a place of security.

## TERRIFIED MORMONS FLEEING FROM MEXICO.

Mormon farmers arriving at Pearsons, Mexico, in order to take the train for El Paso, Texas, where a place of refuge was provided for them by our government. The Mormons were robbed and terrified by the Mexican insurgents. Three thousand men, women and children made a hurried flight to the United States.



## AN OHIO TOWN'S CENTENARY.

Arch of welcome erected at Chardon, Ohio, to signalize the 100th anniversary of the founding of the place. The occasion attracted a large number of visitors from the surrounding region, and President Taft sent a letter of congratulation. Chardon is the county seat of Geauga County, and is thirty miles from Cleveland. It is a shipping point for dairy products, live stock, wool and grain.



## A UNIQUE AND COSTLY COAL BREAKER.

Concrete structure erected at Taylor, Pa., by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, at a cost of \$1,000,000. It took two and one-half years to build it, and it is the only breaker of that material in the world. Its construction was an experiment, as it is not yet known whether the building will stand the vibration of the machinery in it.



## A MAGNIFICENT SPEEDWAY FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Trying out cars for the recent races on the beach at Galveston, Texas, where many exciting events were run off and some fine records were made.



# The Old Fan Says:

"The Baseball Umpire Is Like Vaccination—Necessary but Generally Painful"

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"



telligence that I long for and look forward to the day when some Yankee genius will invent an automatic umpire."

"What's the matter now?" asked the clerk. "Has President Lynch's bunch of merry burlesquers been doing any worse than usual behind the bat?"



The Pirates are certainly up to their old tricks again.

"I am not referring to them in particular, old chap," replied the Ancient Sport, "though I'll admit that, whenever a criticism is made against indicator holders in general, the National League's comic-opera troupe naturally comes to mind first. If that crowd only has the gift to occasionally see themselves as they appear to others, they must get many a good, quiet laugh when they draw their pay envelopes. But what I want to talk about to-night is the growing habit on the part of these more or less accurate judges of play of getting in the way of the eighteen men who try to make the game of baseball interesting and pleasing to the spectators who pay to witness the sport. Talk about your ice-wagon baserunners and wooden-legged fielders! The umpires have them beaten to a frazzle when it comes to slow motion."

"In a recent contest between the Cubs and the Giants, the presence on the infield of Umpire Bush had a great deal to do with the loss of the game. There was a man on second and one on third, and the Cubs' infield was playing in close, to catch a runner at the plate. Herzog was up and batted a hard grounder between Richie and Evers. Behind the pitcher and a little to his left, Field Umpire Bush had taken his position to make base decisions. Richie couldn't possibly reach the ball, and Evers threw up his hands in disgust as it passed him. Bush evidently saw it coming his way, but was not quick enough to avoid it, and the pellet slid off his ankle and on out into the field. Becker and Merkle scored easily and Herzog made second. The Chicago boys claimed—and justly under the rules—that the ball had hit the umpire. The contention was allowed, Becker and Merkle were sent back to their bases, and Herzog was compelled to return to first. Meyers, the next batter, hit into a double play, and it was all over for the Giants. In this instance it was simply impossible for any fielder to stop the ball, and yet, under the rules of organized ball, the club for which the hit was made had to be penalized to the extent of losing two and possibly more runs, and ultimately lost the game by a score of four to three."

"There is neither justice nor fairness in a ruling of this kind, but many other clubs have had to suffer through similar accidents, particularly this season, and will be liable to do so just as long as the rules remain unchanged. Of course the league magnates are striving and

always have striven to make the sport absolutely fair for all concerned, and that is the reason the double-umpire system was adopted. But any fair-minded person must admit that the umpires should be compelled to station themselves where there is the least possible chance that they will interfere with the play and the players—and the infield is no place for an indicator holder to station himself. The shortstops and the second basemen have long contended that the umpires get in their way; very often they place themselves between the ball and the center fielders, and when standing behind the pitchers they often annoy the batters, who desire as clear an outlook as possible toward the outfield. Baseball was intended to be played with nine men on a side. A tenth has no place nor business capering around the infield. The second or field umpire should be forced to work outside the base lines at first and third, and behind the lines between the first and second and between the second and third sacks.

"It is almost too much to expect an umpire to think out this plan of making himself less conspicuous and annoying all by himself; but there are a lot of high-priced and not too greatly over-worked league presidents scattered about the country who might make the suggestion an order and see that it is carried out to the satisfaction of the fans and the players. Some day—perhaps—we are going to see a corps of umpires that are able, brainy, intelligent, agile and gifted with excellent vision. But when this time comes, look sharp for another big flood. In the meantime, we must be satisfied with what the league presidents thrust upon us."

"And while we are on the subject of the Cubs and the Giants, let me remark that it looks as if the former have captured the Angora of the latter and have it safely locked in the woodshed. For as long a period as the average fan can remember, the representatives of Chicago and New York in the National League have been the bitterest kind of rivals, and a battle royal was assured every time they met. On several occasions the Windy City outfit beat the Metropolitan aggregation out of pennants, and during other seasons the New Yorkers turned the tables. This season McGraw has the stronger outfit. Why, even the Pirates could pull the Cubs out of second place if they had nerve in quantities equal to their skill. To be sure, the Giants have only two top-notch pitchers, the peerless Mathewson and Marquard; but the Cubs are not even as well equipped."

"But playing largely on their nerve and using every ounce of their baseball knowledge, the latter have been able to defeat the Polo Grounds contingent time after time. Most of the scores have been close, but that doesn't alter the results. The Cubs have had the Giants' goat most of the time so far this season, and they are the only ones that can make the National League champions come out of a series with a hint of yellow showing in places. As long as you and I live, George, we've got to touch our hats at the mention of the names of Chance's old veterans, who, though long past the age of baseball prime, continue to perform like youngsters. It will be many a long day before you will again see a Sheckard, an Evers and a Tinker on one team."

"And while we are handing bouquets to the oldsters, let us not overlook Matty. For years past the baseball writers in cities outside of the metropolis have been shedding crocodile tears and announcing to their readers that 'the poor old fellow is all in and will soon retire or slip over to the bush leagues.' It is the best of the annual baseball jokes, and always good for a big laugh. Mathewson to-day is almost as good as he ever was, and his control is simply marvelous. If there is a better all-round twirler in the world to-day, I don't know his name. He and Walsh are the kind of real 'iron men' whose names will never be forgotten. When, after his record-breaking run of victories, Marquard stumbled a bit, who was right on the job, with hands, arms and brain ready to keep the Giants in the

front? 'Christy Mathewson,' is the answer. May his shadow, now so large, never grow less, and before he retires from the diamond may he establish a record equal to that of the mighty Cy Young."

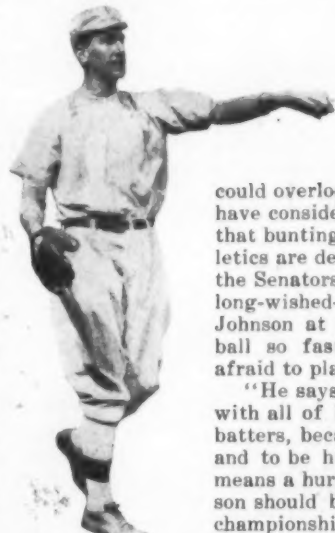
"In his talks for publication, Clark Griffith expresses himself as being mighty confident that his Senators are going to capture the American League bunting. The fans, particularly a vast majority of those in the East, are rooting for his success; but they take the claims of the 'Old Fox' with a grain or two of salt, for no one but a blind man

could overlook the fact that the Red Sox are going to have considerable to say as to the flagpole on which that bunting is to be nailed, and the faltering Athletics are determined to be 'in at the death.' But if the Senators do win the pennant, we should get the long-wished-for opportunity of seeing big pitcher Johnson at his best. That husky boy can throw a ball so fast that a streak of lightning would be afraid to play tag with it."

"He says candidly that he does not put 'em over with all of his speed against the American League batters, because he's afraid of hitting one of them—and to be hit by a Johnson ball coming at full force means a hurry call for a coroner's jury. But if Johnson should be forced to extend himself in a world's championship series against a rival team from the National League, wouldn't he be tempted to show his best 'smoke'? And believe me, if he once starts burning up the air with his best, there'll be more than one batter that will make it a point to stand good and clear of the plate."

"As I warned you some time ago, the gamblers have tried to corrupt baseball. It happened in Philadelphia, where some of these barnacles on the ship of civilization tried to arrange meetings with a couple of the National League clubs' pitchers, with a view of endeavoring to have the twirlers 'throw' games. The players were called up on the telephone, and when they indignantly refused to even join the crooks at lunch, they were insulted, taunted and told that they'd lose their games, anyway. That was a nice situation for a ball tosser! Even if he went into a game and 'pitched his head off' trying to win, but was defeated, he knew that the gamblers would spread the report that he had been fixed. Baseball is absolutely on the level, and it is many, many years since one or two dishonest players were trapped and blacklisted from the sport forever. It is going to remain straight, because players, fans and owners are determined to keep it so."

"But the dishonest betters will not be silenced without a struggle. They have ruined every other professional sport in this country with their methods of corruption, and now that their opportunities of getting money without work are growing more and more limited, they are casting envious eyes on baseball. Probably no State in the Union has been the headquarters for so many sure-thing men and crooked gamblers as New York, and the metropolis has been their Mecca. There they did the dirty work that made horse racing a joke and caused it to be wiped out in practically every part of the United States. There they made boxing a crooked sport instead of a



Rixey, the great pitcher of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club. The Phillies refused an offer of \$17,000 for Rixey from the Cubs. Rixey came from the University of Virginia, and is the tallest pitcher in the big leagues, measuring six feet four and one-half inches.



Walter Johnson, of the Senators, considered by many the best twirler in the game.



Back again in the melon patch.



Waiting! Will she come?

straight demonstration of the 'manly art,' and to-day, outside of a very few, there are not enough pugilists of real class in this country to cause even a ripple of excitement when there is a battle. Running, wrestling and many other sports have been forced into the discard by the gamblers."

"The killing of one of their number in New York City recently, in the most brutal manner in the open

(Continued on page 186.)



Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, New York City, has received...



LEE M. A twelve-year-old boy, the champion of the State of Ohio, long ago he won a State contest one picked up to spell eight spell over 5, he won the...



Twin brother into the Inc. Church, he. They were bany distri...



FRAN Postmaster-States, Mr. on the mos...



The fi...



# People Talked About



**WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE.**

Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, N. Y., who lately celebrated his eightieth birthday. Bishop Doane is one of the leading churchmen of America, and one of the nation's most effective champions of religion and good morals. On his birthday he received congratulations from hosts of eminent people.



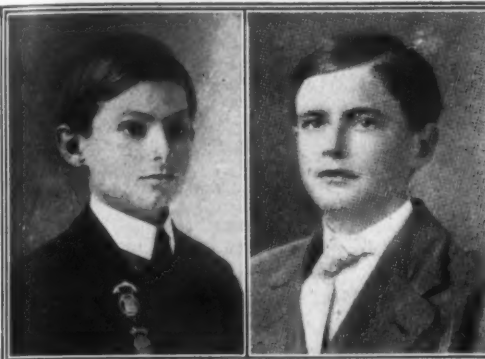
**A PAIR OF NOTABLE CENTENARIANS.**

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrington, of West Stony Creek, New York, who recently celebrated the 101st anniversary of their birth. Both were born on the same day, March 28, 1811. Despite their advanced age, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are both active and vigorous. Mr. Harrington does many chores about their farm and Mrs. Harrington works about the house and garden.



**THOMAS ARMAT.**

Of Washington, D. C., who, it is claimed, invented the motion picture as shown to-day in thousands of theaters. He is a Virginian, and is still in his early forties. He had much litigation before he established his rights as an inventor. He married a piece of the Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston.

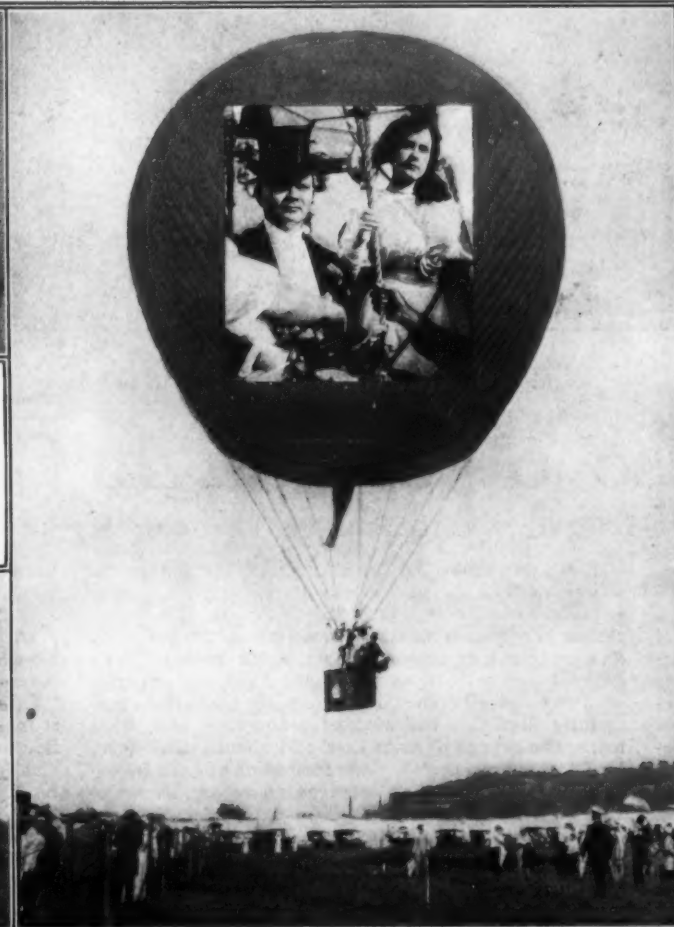


**LEE McMAHAN.**

A twelve-year-old boy who is the champion speller of the State of Oklahoma. Not long ago he was matched in a State contest against forty-one picked spellers. He had to spell eight hours, and to spell over 5,000 words before he won the gold medal.

**CURTIS T. WRIGHT.**

Of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who at the age of fifteen established a successful newspaper, and who at the age of seventeen won a Carnegie Hero Medal and \$1,000 in money by saving the life of a companion. He risked his own life in the act.



**A WEDDING IN A BALLOON.**

Dr. Milo E. Hartman and Miss Violet Davis (insert picture), who were married in the pilot balloon "Kansas City III," which is seen rising with the happy pair in the basket at the recent national elimination race, in Kansas City, Mo. The balloon landed at Smithville, Mo., twenty-two miles away, in a large pig pen. The wedding was witnessed by a large crowd of appreciative spectators.

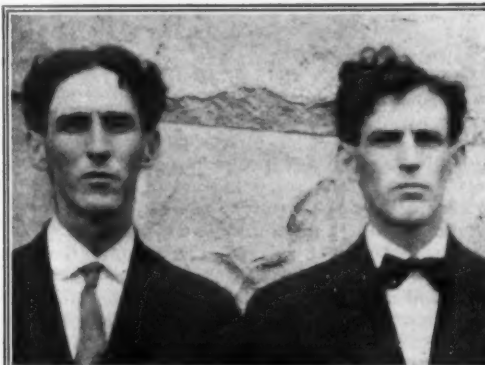


**RAYMOND B. FOSDICK.**

Former Commissioner of Accounts in New York, who resigned to become vice-president of the Lozier Automobile Company, of Detroit. Mr. Fosdick was one of the most efficient investigators of municipal affairs New York City ever had.

**HOKE SMITH.**

Western development agent at St. Paul, Minn., of the Great Northern Railway. Lately on a train carrying prominent men from St. Paul to Seattle to attend the Northwestern Development League meeting he published a daily newspaper.



**OSCAR AND ARTHUR JEAN.**

Twin brothers, who were lately admitted as preachers into the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both receiving their orders at the same time. They were assigned to nearby charges in the New Albany district, each at the head of a difficult circuit of four preaching points.



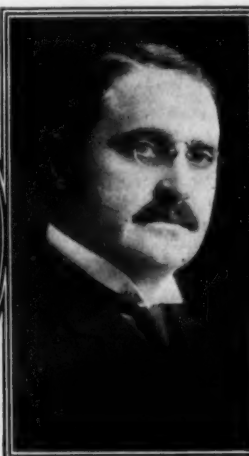
**TWO SUCCESSFUL BALLOONISTS.**

Captain H. E. Honeywell (left) and Roy Donaldson, the two aeronauts who piloted the balloon "Uncle Sam" from Kansas City to Manassas, Va., winning the national elimination race. They covered about 1,200 miles. Their balloon will be one of the American three to compete for the Bennett Cup in Germany next October.



**FRANK H. HITCHCOCK.**

Postmaster-General of the United States. Mr. Hitchcock has been one of the most successful heads his department ever had.



**FRANK G. BRANDEGEE.**

United States Senator from Connecticut and a man of reputed wealth. He is one of the most useful men in the Senate and is well liked.



**MISS MABEL BOARDMAN.**

Head of the American Red Cross Society, a great friend of President and Mrs. Taft. Few persons have done so much to relieve the suffering.



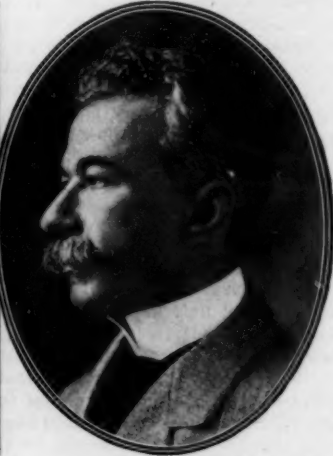
**THEODORE E. BURTON.**

The capable United States Senator from Ohio, who has also made himself a name as an author. He is one of the soundest thinkers in public life.



**BOIES PENROSE.**

United States Senator from Pennsylvania, a famous lawyer and one of the most able and influential members of the upper branch of Congress.



**D. DA GAMA.**

Of Brazil, the only Ambassador at Washington from South America. He is wealthy and is a brilliant figure in the Diplomatic Corps.

## NOTABLES WHO HAVE NOT SURRENDERED TO CUPID.

The five men and one woman above pictured are all prominent and successful, and persons who have done important and valuable work in the world. They are all unmarried and they are signal refutations of a Colorado clergyman's recent declaration belittling the services to mankind of bachelors and spinsters.



# Scenes of Pleasure Amid Colorado's Mountains



MOTERING IN THE SHADOW OF PIKE'S PEAK.

This picture shows one of the best and most traveled roads in the West, extending for seventy-five miles between Colorado Springs and Denver. It parallels the mountain range. Pike's Peak and the Rampart Range are shown in the background.



GOOD PLAY AT THE COLORADO SPRINGS GOLF CLUB.

The grounds command a magnificent view of Pike's Peak and the entire mountain range. The course is an eighteen hole one. The climate admits of all-the-year-round sport. This picture was taken in January.



A CURIOUS SCENE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Many autos gathered in the Garden of the Gods, near Colorado Springs, while a band of Ute Indians danced during the Pike's Peak region carnival.



A PRIMITIVE FESTIVAL.

Ute Indians engaged in a sun dance during the Pike's Peak region carnival amid the rocks of the famous Garden of the Gods.

## The Real Cause of the High Cost of Living

An Authorized Interview with Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio

SENATOR THEODORE E. BURTON, of Ohio, a famous statesman and economist, is peculiarly fitted to discuss the high cost of living. He is the author of a work on "Financial Crises and Periods of Commercial and Industrial Depression," and more recently of a work on "Corporations and the State." Besides his distinguished services in the United States Senate, he has also proved an able member of the National Monetary Commission. Recently he expressed to the Washington correspondent of LESLIE'S WEEKLY his views on the causes of the high cost of living.

Senator Burton began by pointing out that the tariff is not the cause of the high cost of living and neither has the increase of prices been confined to the United States. It is a universal condition which all civilized nations are studying and endeavoring to meet. For example, he pointed to Greece, Italy, Austria, Russia, Japan, China (where the increase is said to be even more marked than Japan), Asia Minor and Cape Colony, South Africa.

"That the tariff act of 1909 is not the cause of high prices is conclusively proven," Senator Burton declared, "by the fact that the most notable increases have been in commodities of which we have a considerable surplus for export, and no tariff can have any material effect upon the price. In our country the increases have been manifested indiscriminately, without regard to higher or lower rates in the tariff act of 1909, and have been most considerable in the case of articles where there was no duty at all."

He showed, in corroboration of the above, that there has been an increase in the cost of shoes since 1908, especially in the retail price; yet the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill diminished these duties ten per cent. on one grade and fifteen per cent. on another. Leather is also higher than in 1908, although this duty is from five to fifteen per cent. less than under the Dingley act. Hides, upon which the duty of fifteen per cent. was absolutely removed, so that they were placed upon the free list, have shown some decline, especially during the last year, in common with the general price movement toward lower levels. However, they are still quoted higher than in 1908.

In the face of a decrease in the duty on lumber ranging from seventy-five cents to \$1.25 per thousand, the prices have shown an increase since 1909. Turpentine, which during all the time has been on the free list, has risen from an index number of 146 in 1909 to one of 203 in 1911. Should the tariff wall be removed, was the Senator's conclusion, it is probable that the decrease in prices of the majority of commodities in our own country would be very slight.

"A careful analysis of the wholesale prices fails to support the opinion that the trusts and large combinations of capital have caused the present increase of prices," Senator Burton went on. "It is clear

that complete monopoly or control of the market in the production or sale of any particular commodity affords a chance to increase its price. The same result is apparent when separate producers maintain an agreement or understanding as to prices. As a general proposition, on the other hand, the superior economy and efficiency of large-scale operations materially diminish the cost of production and, even more, the cost of distribution, and should, therefore, tend to decrease prices. The formation of such industrial and commercial enterprises, therefore, seems to be a legitimate phase of business evolution. It must be said, however, with greater emphasis, that thus far the general public has not experienced the benefit of reduced prices to which it is entitled, in view of the greater economy and efficiency naturally resulting from great combinations."

Senator Burton said that it would hardly be correct to say that the formation of the Standard Oil Company, for instance, or the United States Steel Corporation has had a tendency to raise prices. Coal oil fell off from 15.1 cents per gallon in 1899 to 14.2 in 1909. There are substantial reductions in prices of various forms of iron and steel in the same period—articles furnished by the Steel Corporation. The Senator from Ohio says that a conclusion which may be reached is that properly regulated, large-scale operations in manufacturing or in the business of the merchant—that is, in production or in distribution—should cheapen prices rather than increase them.

Senator Burton traced the history of the high cost of living centuries back. He began with the price of an ox in the time of Solomon, when such an animal was worth seventy-five cents, or the price of a small steak to-day, and pursued the subject down to the present and even into the future.

In general, Senator Burton found three important causes for high prices. He said these were:

- (1) The phenomenal progress of recent years.
- (2) The marked inequality of this progress in different branches of human endeavor.
- (3) The inevitable tendencies in every progressive era to extravagance and waste in expenditure and to the diminished productive energy of a large share of the population.

He dwelt on the expenditures for luxuries in this country, including the increasing use of the automobile.

"In more specific terms, the factors in the high cost of living," Senator Burton continued, "are the rapidly growing cost of government; the oppressive burden of military and naval armaments, amounting to \$2,000,000,000 a year for civilized nations; the movement from the country to the city, and the consequent effect on agricultural production; the growing scarcity of raw material; extravagance and waste in many forms; increased gold production." The

Senator said a careful analysis of the price movement went far to "disprove a prevalent impression that all prices have risen."

Among other phases of the cost-of-living question, he dwelt on the expensive system of distribution. As to the future of prices, Senator Burton said, "This question is so fraught with uncertainties that it is difficult to offer any prognostications with confidence."

"In considering the question of remedies," Senator Burton added, "a note of caution is necessary, to the effect that no great reliance can be placed upon legislative action. While the enactment of laws by Congress and State Legislatures gives promise of some degree of relief, the real source of the difficulty must be traced to a condition which is world-wide and embraces forces so potent that no political action can effectually meet the situation."

"It is no doubt desirable that many rates of duties in our tariff schedule should be materially reduced and others removed entirely; but, as already stated, if such reductions are so drastic as to cause an entire or partial abandonment of local industries, the demand upon foreign supplies will cause an increase in prices both there and here. No real relief will be obtained, and the diminished employment and restricted market at home will entail a disadvantage quite out of proportion to the benefits gained."

"Strict enforcement of the laws for the prevention of monopoly and any and all illegal practices relating to the control of prices will have a most salutary effect. At the same time, it is by no means desirable to ignore the beneficial effects of large-scale operations and the better utilization of capital and labor under modern methods, which utilize by-products, secure economies and prevent much waste in production and distribution. One object which should always be borne in mind is to so control great aggregations of capital as to retain at least the potentiality of competition and prevent the adoption of oppressive methods."

"In seeking a remedy for the present high prices and high cost of living, we may dismiss many of the nostrums which have been proposed, for we are inevitably forced to the conclusion that tendencies quite beyond human control have led to the present situation. Nevertheless, we can in a measure combat this tendency by the education of the individual to a higher standard of private virtue and civil interest. Every movement which tends in this direction not only aids our political life, but helps to solve the problem of economics and of business. With the assurance that the American people have a surpassing fitness to meet all trying situations and afford an intelligent solution in any emergency, we may hope that the ultimate effect of present conditions will bring substantial benefit rather than harm."

Governor V. N. J. At the head of the Wilson succubating to a luncheon b.

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Membe and on



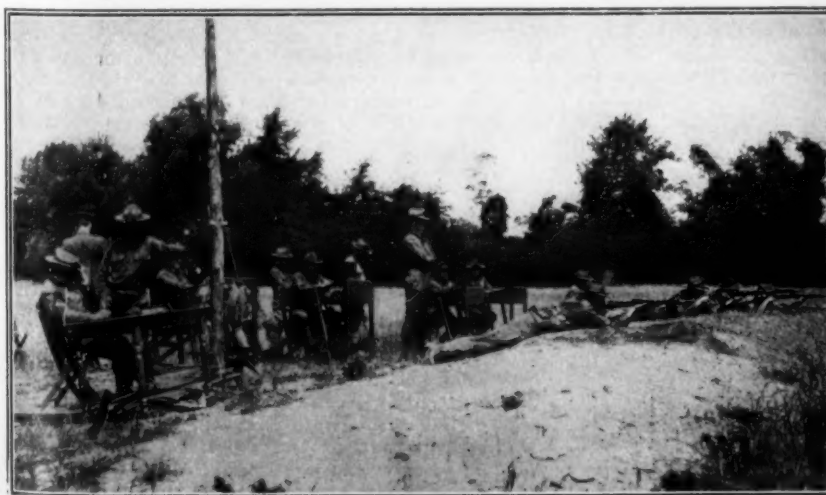
# Pictorial Record of Current Events



THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION.

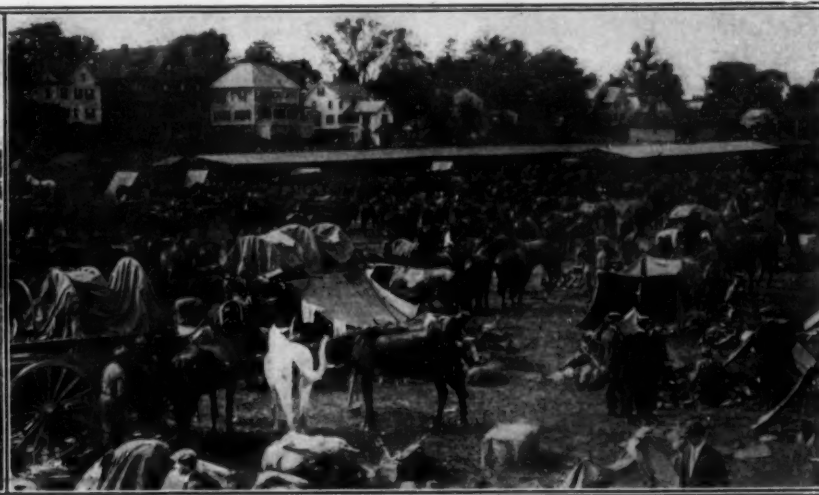
COPYRIGHT UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, delivering his speech of acceptance before the notification committee, and thousands of other listeners, on the porch of his summer home at Sea Girt, N. J. At the Governor's left are seen Congressman Ollie James, of Kentucky, chairman of the notification committee, who spoke before Governor Wilson, formally announcing the latter's selection as the head of the Democratic national ticket; one of Governor Wilson's daughters, and Governor Marshall, of Indiana, who is Governor Wilson's running mate. Eight Governors besides Mr. Wilson were present at the ceremony. Among the other prominent persons present was Alton B. Parker, once a Democratic presidential nominee. William J. Bryan sent a cordial telegram, wishing Governor Wilson success. Governor Wilson's speech made the tariff, the trusts and the high costs of living the principal issues of the campaign. It made no reference to the planks in the Democratic platform relating to a second presidential term and to the navy. The speech-making was an incident in a day of popular jollification. A host of Jerseymen came to the scene in farm wagons with tin horns and luncheon baskets, and turned the land about the "little White House" into a great picnic ground. They went away at night leaving a wilderness of litter. Hawkers of various kinds of wares abounded and the gathering had something of the seeming of a country fair.



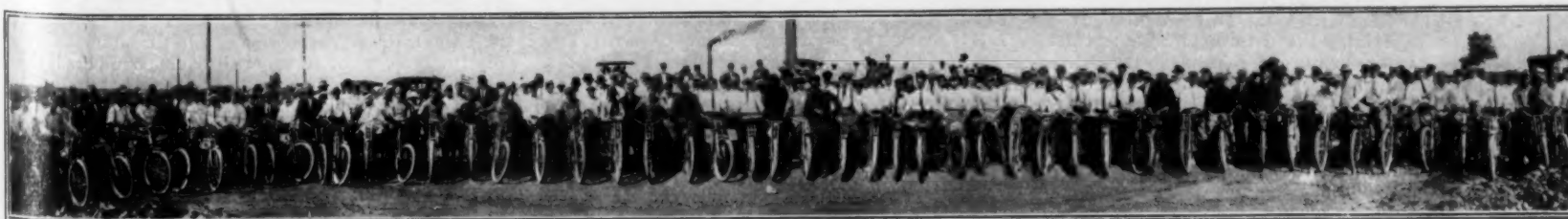
EXPERT SHOOTING BY EMPIRE STATE GUARDSMEN.

Troop D of the National Guard of New York making the best record for years during practice at the Manlius Range, near Syracuse, N. Y. The troopers' mark of 99 1-10 is one of the highest ever made under similar conditions.



COLORED AMERICAN REGULARS IN CAMP.

Tenth United States Cavalry, which rode from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., halted for the night near Northampton, Mass. The soldiers were on their way to the great maneuvers of regulars and militia in Connecticut, and their march was suggestive of war time experience.



SPEED KINGS OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Members of the Oklahoma City Motor Cycle Club lined up for the club's first annual road race, at Oklahoma City, Okla. The route was around the Grand Boulevard, which is twenty-eight miles long and one of the best speedways in the Southwest. The racers went four times around, or 112 miles. Some of the best records in the country were lowered in the race. The contest was witnessed by large crowds, and the event gave a great boom to motor cycling.



# Teaching the Poor How to Cook

By ELIZABETH H. GREGORY

**A** MOVEMENT that portends much benefit to those living in crowded tenements is the establishment of cooking schools by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The work was begun last year as an experiment and proved so successful that this year it was decided to extend it. Such an undertaking is invaluable, when it is considered that a great part of the sickness in the congested districts during the summer is due to improper food and bad cooking. Through this project hundreds of families can be reached at the same time and are enabled to enjoy the fresh air which is so lacking in their homes.

Every Wednesday afternoon, at two-thirty o'clock at the East Twenty-third Street pier and at four o'clock at the West Twenty-fourth Street pier, New York City, Miss Edith Mitchell, of the association, tells the "little mothers" and big mothers how to reduce the cost of food by getting the best for the least money and preparing it so it will be most nutritious. The course is divided into ten lessons and continues throughout July and August. The talks deal with the purchase of food and its relative value, methods of preparing it, what to eat during the hot weather, the necessity of cleanliness and the use of the home-made fireless cooker.

The fireless cooker is an important adjunct, as it not only reduces the heat in badly ventilated quarters, but provides a way to keep the food in good condition. It can also be utilized as an iceless freezer, making a small supply of ice, without the use of a refrigerator, go a long way. It, too, is useful where a mother is compelled to go out to work. After the food has been placed over a fire and brought to a certain degree of heat, it can be placed in the fireless cooker and will be ready for serving when the woman returns. The same receptacle can be used to keep ice cream or cool drinks. With a small amount of ice, cream can be frozen by hand in the old-fashioned way, which is a boon to East Siders, as most of them cannot afford freezers.

The cost of the home-made cooker is usually about two dollars, but the device can be made even cheaper. When a family is too poor to afford one, the materials are furnished by the association. The materials required are a galvanized garbage can, sawdust, two yards of denim and a covered agate pail that holds from two to four quarts. The loose sawdust is placed in the bottom of the can, so that when the food kettle and top cushion are in place all the space will be filled. The denim is folded lengthwise, to make a long bag about two inches deeper than the kettle, and is filled with sawdust. It is placed around the food kettle, on top of the sawdust,

and forms a nest, which is covered by another piece of denim, also filled with sawdust. Cooking is begun as if it were carried on in the ordinary way. When the food is at boiling heat, after having boiled the required length of time, it is placed in the nest



A LECTURE ON THE FIRELESS COOKER.

Miss Mitchell explaining to her class how an inexpensive fireless cooker can be made, how food may be cooked in it and how it may be used to keep things cool.

formed by the long cushion and covered with the round cushion and the galvanized lid that fits over the can.

The following is a table showing foods best adapted for preparation in the home-made cooker:

Article of food	Time on stove	In cooker
Stew	30 min.	15 hrs.
Soup (meat)	30 "	12 "
Cereals	15 "	12 "
Legumes	30 "	15 "
Dried fruits	15 "	12 "
Pot roast	30 "	15 "
Vegetables	15 "	12 "

The cost of the cooker is distributed as follows: Galvanized pail, \$1.25; denim, 25 cents; sawdust, 10 cents; food pail, from 25 to 40 cents. Total, from \$1.85 to \$2. A practice cooker can be made from a five-cent butter tub. This does very well for purposes of illustration, but for long-continued use considerable care is needed to keep wood dampened so that the tub will not fall apart.

After being taught the use of the cooker, lessons follow on the general principles of preparing food,

such as cereals, vegetables, meats and eggs. The diet of mothers with infants and the feeding of babies form an important part of the subject, as the summer period is the crucial time for these little ones. The care of the bottles and the value of pure milk are forcibly impressed. The listeners are advised to buy bottled milk where it can be afforded, as loose milk cannot always be relied upon. The use of milk as a food for older children and adults and made into palatable dishes is advised. It is shown how it can be utilized in appetizing soups and custards as well as with cereals. Special effort is made to bring home the fact that quality and not quantity of food during the hot weather is to be considered as a requisite to good health. Warning is given to avoid pork, strong tea or coffee, or greasy foods. Recipes are furnished for such concoctions as eggnog, orange juice and cambric tea as substitutes for stimulating drinks. Fresh fruit, milk and eggs, with meat once a day, are recommended as a basis for the daily meals.

At each meeting slips containing recipes and instructions are distributed among the class, and subsequently personal visits are made to the homes where further assistance is needed. In order to spread the work, fifty thousand slips are being distributed in the homes by a corps of visiting helpers. Keen interest is shown, particularly by the "little mothers," who form a big part of the class. Often, to extend the interest of these young housekeepers, Miss Mitchell introduces a fancy dish that can be made without much expense. At the close of the demonstrations the foods or refreshments are served to members of the class. This gives the pupils an opportunity to taste properly cooked food and to be able to tell it from the other kind.

The "little mothers" have a keen sense of the importance of this instruction. A bright girl, fourteen years old, asked if she would be allowed to attend all of the lessons. When told she would, she said, "I am so glad, because my mother is dead and it is so hard to cook when I don't know how." Another little girl, whose family was moving uptown, was grieved at not being able to come to the classes, as she hadn't the carfare. Miss Mitchell gave her a full set of slips and promised to see that she learned all about it. Often after she starts for the car Miss Mitchell is detained by some little girl who wants to be sure she understood just right and is in search of more information. There are any number of these "little mothers," who are burdened with looking after the home where the mother is dead or is forced to go out to work to earn money. Miss Mitchell says she finds these her most apt pupils.

## A Family of Twelve Lives on \$15 a Week

Trust in God first and your wife next.  
Do your work well.  
Eat plain food.  
Abstain from intoxicating liquors.  
Pay your debts.  
Never lose hope.

**T**HOSE axioms have brought happiness and success to Richard T. Underwood, a Postoffice Department messenger, who when he came to Washington five years ago had a family of seven children and a salary of only \$660 a year. He was then thirty-nine years old and at times the struggle to keep his family supplied with food and clothes was terrific. Mr. Underwood declares that a man who had not the right kind of a wife could never have done it. At one period it was necessary for her to take in washing, but not for long. About a million entries of stamps charged to postmasters are made yearly, and, while the system is an excellent one, errors in so vast a number of transactions are inevitable. Mr. Underwood, in the stamp division, developed in a remarkable degree the knack of locating and adjusting these errors. His superiors were united in the expression that he was worth more money, but after Underwood's salary had been raised to \$720 a year, it was up to him to pass the civil-service examinations for the clerical grade if he was to get more.

This the expert worker was unable to do, because of his failure in boyhood to receive the usual educational advantages. Finally the case was called to the attention of Postmaster-General Hitchcock. He made an investigation of the stamp accountant's record and was so well satisfied with what he learned that he wrote a letter explaining the details to President Taft. Then came an executive order from the President to promote Mr. Underwood from the position of assistant messenger to clerk without examination.

"Notwithstanding his limited education, he has become exceptionally expert in the performance of clerical duty requiring accuracy and speed," Mr. Taft wrote, "and is now rendering a service that is much more valuable to the government than the return made to him at his present rate of compensation. The government is accepting from him a service that could not readily be replaced; therefore his promotion is authorized without examination."

Some men would not regard a raise of \$180 a year as much, but Mr. Underwood refers to it as the "greatest victory" of his wage-earning fight. It was a supreme struggle to educate the oldest boy, Francis, now seventeen; but he has already made good. The youngster earns a salary of \$40, and, although he has not been at it long, has proved himself a capable stenographer. Only last week the



FATHER OF TEN PROMOTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Richard T. Underwood, a clerk in the Postoffice Department, whose salary has been raised by an executive order from the President.

eldest girl went to work in a Washington department store. It was not unusual for Underwood, Sr., to go without a new suit for three or four years at a stretch, but now things are looking up.

Through it all he has never lost hope. He advises a man not to give up, no matter how dark the future looks. Next to his faithful wife, he feels most blessed by his children. "I thank God for each and every child," he said, "and He has taken care of them. I'll venture to say that the doctor bill for the entire ten since they were born would not amount to fifty dollars. They are never sick. It is the happiest family you ever saw."

Mrs. Underwood is not a particularly robust

woman, but she enjoys the best of health. When asked to tell how she managed her part of it, she enumerated the fact that plain food was indulged in; meat not more than once a day, if then; beans, potatoes—in fact, all vegetables in season. Often the yearly margin got down to \$60. A big item was house rent, \$20 a month. At that she managed to have an attractive flower garden and a piano for the eldest girls. Four of the ten are boys. The youngest child is a boy, who was born last Fourth of July.

### Destroying Our Foreign Trade.

**I**F AMERICAN goods can be delivered in Australia and China more quickly by rail across the continent and thence by steamer than can European goods via the Suez Canal, every encouragement should be given the former method. In order to build up this trade, the railroads gave the same rate to Sydney, Australia, and Hong-Kong, China, as from New York to San Francisco or Seattle, the railroads taking seventy per cent. and the steamers thirty per cent. of the rate. With the compulsory withdrawal of the rate, by direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the East continues to take some American goods by the long, all-water route around Cape Hope, but a great deal of the business we had worked up is now being given again to European manufacturers who ship via the Suez Canal. This is neither businesslike nor statesmanlike.

"It should make no difference," said Luis Jackson, industrial commissioner of the Erie Railroad, in talking to the Traffic Club, "to San Francisco or Seattle if the railroad proportion of the through rate were only thirty cents or if the railroads so elected they carried this export business free with the view of working it up. It would be impossible now to give San Francisco or Seattle a seventy-cent rate; but in course of years, by pushing the export business, the railroads might be able, through the increase in the volume of traffic, to give these Pacific coast points the seventy-cent rate."

There is nothing discriminatory against Pacific ports in such a combination rate, and it is a very short-sighted policy that would condemn the building up and retention of foreign trade in this way.

The



MRS. JOHN WYCKOFF, widow of the former Secretary of State, and efficient editor of the Woman's Memorial.

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Mrs. John great philanthropist undertaking Hay, widow chairman. tributed the of the chief women of the to work for t Woodrow Wi Underwood, Rockefeller, and Graham Harrison Gr William J. H. Harriman Sherman and States are m which is in c the bravery

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# The Woman's "Titanic" Memorial



**MRS. JOHN HAY.**  
Widow of the former Secretary of State, and the zealous and efficient president of the Woman's "Titanic" Memorial.

**MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.**  
Wife of the famous engineer, and secretary and directing spirit of the Woman's "Titanic" Memorial.

**MRS. CHAMP CLARK.**  
Wife of the Speaker of the House, and one of the committee of one hundred ladies which is in charge of the undertaking.

**MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT.**  
Wife of the President of the United States, and a most interested and influential member of the committee of one hundred.

**MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.**  
Widow of the former President, and a member of the committee of women who are patrons of the project.

**MRS. OSCAR UNDERWOOD.**  
Wife of the Democratic floor leader of the House of Representatives, and one of the committee's active members.

**A FAMOUS CONTRIBUTOR.**  
Mary Anderson (Mrs. Navarro), the famous actress, who sent a contribution for the memorial from England.

**T**HE BIGGEST undertaking ever attempted by American women, is the description that is being applied in Washington to the Woman's "Titanic" Memorial, an association formed to erect in the national capital a great marble arch in honor of the men who went down on the *Titanic* that women and children might live.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, famous for her many great philanthropies, is the directing spirit of the undertaking and its business secretary. Mrs. John Hay, widow of the late Secretary of State, is the chairman. Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, contributed the first dollar. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the chief of staff of the army, is organizing the women of the army and navy into a sub-association to work for the cause. Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Oscar W. Underwood, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Carter Harrison, Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Harrison Grey Fiske, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Mrs. Samuel Gompers, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. James S. Sherman and many other famous women in the United States are members of the committee of one hundred, which is in charge of the women's campaign to honor the bravery of men.

The project of the Woman's "Titanic" Memorial is being backed by twenty-eight thousand women's clubs in the United States, and these include the D. A. R., the Colonial Dames and every other important woman's organization. Thousands of dollars have come in from South America, Porto Rico, the

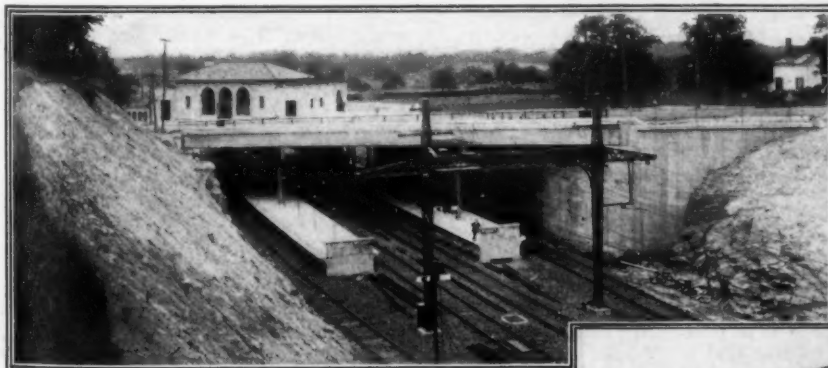


**THE SPIRIT OF THE MEMORIAL.**  
The noted artist Charles Dana Gibson's conception of it. A beautiful idea which has been widely praised.

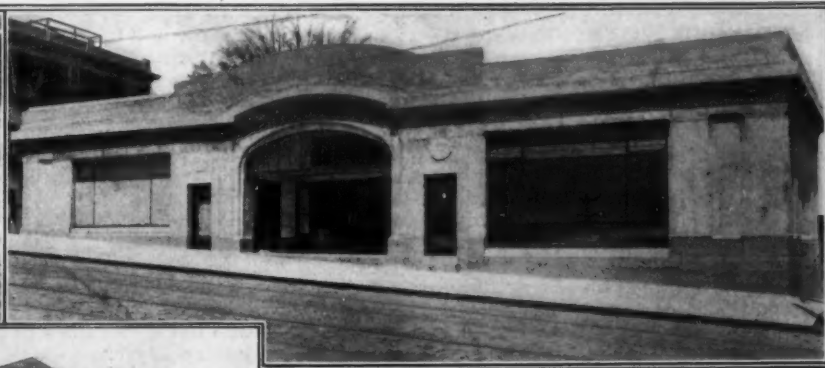
Hawaiian Islands, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Orient. Madam Navarro, better known as Mary Anderson, the famous actress, has forwarded her check for a thousand dollars. Survivors of the *Titanic* disaster have sent big contributions, with the request that their names be kept secret. The chief barber of the *Titanic* forwarded to the Washington offices a dollar bill which was in his pocket when he went down with the boat. Mrs. Archibald Forbes, of New York, has contributed a dollar bill which was handed to her by Colonel John Jacob Astor, just before the *Titanic* sank, in settlement of the only game of bridge in which she has ever played. The women of Bolivia are sending to Washington a block of virgin silver to be placed in the arch. In every corner of the world branch associations are working to interest women and to collect funds with which will be built the greatest arch the world has ever seen.

The promoters of the memorial have read with keen interest the lately issued report of the British court of inquiry into the *Titanic* disaster. The report substantially corroborates the conclusions of the American investigating committee, headed by Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan. The British court finds that the collision of the steamship with the iceberg was due to the ship's excessive speed, that a proper watch was not kept, that the arrangements for manning the boats were insufficient, etc.; but it significantly declares that the steamship *Californian* might have reached the *Titanic* in time to save all on board had she attempted to do so. It is, therefore, evident that but for the timidity of the captain of the *Californian* there would have been no occasion for erecting the contemplated memorial.

## The Latest Ideas in Railroad Enterprise



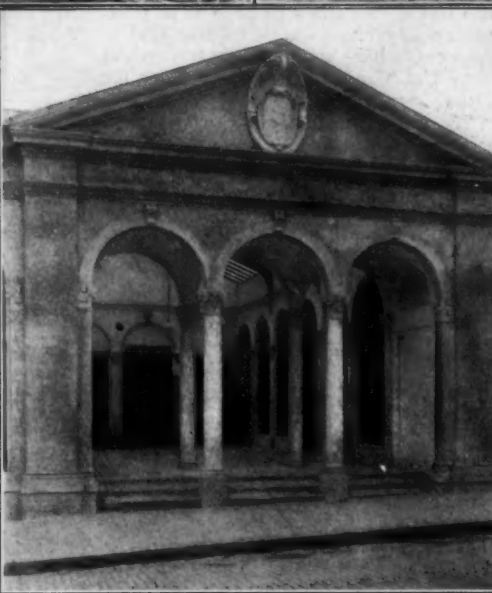
One of the N. Y. W. & B. railroad's attractive stations. Wyckoff station in New Rochelle, N. Y., with the golf links of the Country Club in the background. The station buildings are constructed of steel, concrete and terra cotta.



The East Sixth Street station of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway at Mt. Vernon, showing the store frontage. Here mercantile establishments for the convenience of the road's patrons will be housed.

**T**HE PRIMARY purpose of a railroad is simply to afford transportation facilities from place to place, and in the days of the past this idea was pretty strictly adhered to by our common carriers. Rarely did these allow themselves to overstep the bounds of the useful in the construction of their plants. Of late years, however, the growth of esthetic sentiment has extended to even so prosaic a business as that of the railroads. Many roads have constructed handsome terminals in the large cities and neat stations along their routes, and have beautified the grounds about the latter.

The most advanced steps taken in the matter of beautification by a railroad are claimed for a newly opened line, extending from New York City into the suburbs. This is the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway, which, when entirely completed, will run from the Harlem River for twenty miles to Portchester, N. Y., with a branch to White Plains. This up-to-date road employs electric power, and its cars are all steel, vestibuled, with end and center doors. Its main line is a four-track one to Mount Vernon, and it has a double track for the rest of the way. All crossings are eliminated, the road bed has been laid with great care, and its station buildings are constructed of steel, concrete and terra cotta, the designs being artistic and classical.



Beautiful arcade in the East Third Street station at Mt. Vernon. The artistic and classical device on the gable is symbolic of the railway.

In the erection of the station buildings the company had two objects in view: To give its property a fine appearance and to reduce the cost of living in the territory traversed by the line. In all of its im-

portant stations the company has booths to rent, which can be used as stores. Here mercantile establishments can be set up. Later the company will install a unique delivery service, so that packages of any ordinary size, purchased in Mount Vernon, White Plains or New York, will be delivered at reasonable rates to various stations frequently during the day, and, where this business is of sufficient volume, the service will no doubt be supplemented with a local delivery direct to the consumer's home.

One idea regarding the booths in the larger stations is that New York department stores may utilize some of them as branch order offices. Should that be done, it will be possible for suburbanites to telephone orders into New York or to the local offices of the big stores. The stores renting booths would have the facilities of the parcel express service, or they might run special messengers.

The company has various other plans for making its service advantageous to its patrons. One of these is an innovation introduced by the passenger department in the form of a manual of general information, which will be furnished to all employees and will enable them to answer quickly the ordinary questions asked by the traveling public. The idea of all these new features is to put the line on a friendly basis with its patrons from the start.



# Baseball as an Incentive to Reform

By H. J. WORDEN



A BASEBALL GAME PLAYED AND WITNESSED BY CONVICTS.

Teams of white and black prisoners warming up for a match on the grounds of the Great Meadow State Prison at Comstock, N. Y., with six hundred other convicts as spectators. The privilege of playing and watching baseball games has been granted to the convicts as an inducement to industry and good behavior, and the plan has proved effectual. The games take place every Saturday and the convicts look forward to them the whole week. In the left background of the picture appears a State nursery of ten acres, where the inmates of the prison have transplanted over 600,000 two-year-old trees and laid 540 seed beds, which will yield 2,000,000 trees, to be used for reforesting purposes.

ON A RECENT Saturday the gates of the Great Meadow State Prison, at Comstock, N. Y., were thrown open and nearly six hundred of the inmates were marched to a field, a quarter of a mile away, to witness a game of baseball played between white and colored teams composed of their fellows of the Gray Brotherhood. The game was umpired by the warden, William J. Homer, and his decisions on some very problematical plays were well received.

Many of the inmates for the first time in a number of years rooted themselves hoarse and hysterical. The afternoon's pleasure was marred by no untoward incident, no semblance of rowdiness came to the surface, and the pure sport-loving enthusiasm displayed was unbounded. The game was won by the colored team, the score being 22 to 7, and it was most interesting.

This is the first time in the history of New York State that inmates of a prison have been permitted to play or witness a game of baseball. It was an experiment in discipline, and it proved to be such a success that games will be played every Saturday for the remainder of the season. It is the outcome of the humanitarianism of the present administration. Treating the inmates of a penal institution for the sake of humanity, discovering the good that is in each one and cultivating that good to the end that it may be mutually advantageous to the inmate and the

State in the future is the theory that has been successfully adopted at Great Meadow Prison.

The hundreds of prisoners employed on the Great Meadow Farm during the week preceding the baseball game worked assiduously, painstakingly and cheerfully at digging ditches, plowing, hoeing, milking, building fences, painting, cement work and general farm chores, with smiling faces and eyes that beamed with pleasure, in anticipation of the game.

The ostensible purpose of imprisonment is not merely to punish the malefactor, nor merely to set the force of example to others with criminal inclinations and to thus produce a deterrent influence, but to redeem the wrongdoer by cultivating the good that is in him. The law claps its hand on the shoulder of a malefactor and he is sent to prison for a term of years. What should be the result? Should he emerge from prison with deteriorated intellect, dwarfed sensibilities, perverted moralities and impaired physique? Or should he emerge intellectually robust and virile, strengthened morally and physically, and thus better able to cope with and adjust himself to the temptations and conditions which led to his downfall? The inference is clear.

In the great total, old-fashioned, antique prison methods have failed to accomplish the desired results. Numerous and diversified have been those methods, but always the results have been far from satisfactory. To brand a man as depraved, beyond

the hope of redemption, is a fallacy and an insult to the whole human race. Penologists now unanimously agree that to overcome the bad in a man the good that is in him must be cultivated and fortified, and modern prison discipline is designed to accomplish this. The new method is an exemplification of Christian principles and the fulfillment of a recognized duty. The sole aim is to make presumable bad men good men. This is to be brought about exclusively by humane methods.

By encouraging industry through the inducement of reward for labor, much good may be done. Prison baseball is one of the effective inducements held out to the inmate to work, and it gives him something to think about and look forward to with pleasurable anticipation, thereby relieving the mind of the strain and demoralization resultant from constant brooding over wrongs, misfortunes and faults, and for the time being, at least, he is made to feel that he still holds membership in the great Brotherhood of Man.

An effective and at the same time salutary punishment imposed on those who violate the prison rules is exclusion from attendance at the ball game. That it is effective is evidenced by the fact that, since this first game was played, it has not been found necessary to prohibit a single inmate from attendance at the next game. To play ball or witness a game is a great privilege, and, in return for that privilege, the inmates do their work well and cheerfully.

## The Girl Who Stopped in Time

By KATHERINE KLEARNESS

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This story was written as a "follow up" to Mr. Kauffman's famous "The Girl That Goes Wrong" series. The chief character in it unwittingly starts on a dangerous pathway, but fortunately is saved before she goes very far. The author hopes that this will prove a warning to business girls not to take attentions from their office associates too seriously, and especially not to go out to suppers with their employers, or work alone with them in offices.

"DARLING!" Juliet looked up quickly, the startled color rising in her soft cheeks. Could she be mistaken? She surely heard the word, hardly more than a breath, at her ear. But there was no one in the office besides herself and her employer; and a glance at his almost stern countenance, as he bent forward to read one of the newly written pages which lay upon her desk, caused her to realize the impossibility of its having come from his lips.

As he lifted the sheet, however, his left hand slipped from its resting place upon the back of her chair, as if by accident, and unmistakably clasped her waist an instant most caressingly, but as quickly moved toward the desk to point an inaccuracy in her work; and before the startled girl could express resentment or even shrink, his matter-of-fact tone requesting correction and the accompanying frown as he left her side checked the protest on her lips.

Her face flushed, her pulses throbbing, not daring to speak, afraid not to, Juliet sat, until recalled to herself by a sharp tone from the door, as he paused, hat in hand, saying he would probably not return to the office that afternoon, and she need not wait for him when she had completed the paper upon which she was engaged.

The next morning Juliet was sure she had been mistaken and the touch was merely accidental, everything at the office was so entirely unchanged. She had not mentioned the circumstance at home, feeling it all too vague to put into words, and perhaps almost wishing in her heart it might occur again.

Juliet was young and this her first position. She was quick and accurate and was really making herself quite useful to the firm, and, though not what could be called beautiful, a certain sweetness of expression, with the freshness of youth and health, made her at times very charming, far more than she herself realized. But it had not occurred to her before that she was regarded in the office as anything beyond a skillful machine, although she secretly regarded the junior partner with an intense admiration and not a little awe.

A few days later Henderson, the junior partner, stopped suddenly in the dictation of a rather lengthy document and said,

"I cannot go on with that now, Miss Morse; I've an engagement. But I would like to take it up this evening, so you can complete it early to-morrow. Can't you telephone out to your home, so your family will not feel uneasy about you? I'll not be down until late to-morrow and will need it at once. We can have some supper at the Montrose, and after interruptions cease here we can quickly finish it."

"Oh—I'm afraid—how—could I get home—" she hesitated.

"Why, of course I will take you home," he replied; and obediently she went to the telephone.

"No," said mother over the telephone. "If you must work this evening, ask Mr. Henderson to come home with you now and do it here. We will be glad to give him some dinner. You can have the front room."

But Henderson frowned when Juliet repeated her mother's words.

"I can't work there," he said. "Very well, go on home; I'll try to find some one else to finish it for me."

"Oh, I'll stay!" cried Juliet, terrified; and again went to the telephone.

"Mother," she said, "we cannot work at home. All our papers and references are here. It is all right. He will see I get home safely. Don't expect me before ten. Good-by!" hanging up the receiver before a reply could be made.

"That's a sensible girl!" said Mr. Henderson, when she returned to tell him she had arranged to remain downtown. "Now get yourself ready and we will have some supper."

Juliet's heart was throbbing most delightfully as she bathed her flushed cheeks, passed her backcomb through her fluffy hair and made the best toilet possible under the circumstances.

This was the beginning. With astonishing frequency it was found impossible to complete papers

during the day, and the pleasant little supper at the stylish restaurant became a matter of course. Juliet lived in a rosy dream. Often, now, she appeared positively dazzling. Utterly unmindful of the pitfalls before her, every thought was illuminated with the vision of the man with whom she was associated. The gentle, caressing touches became more frequent, not so evanescent; the softly breathed words of endearment kept her thrilling with an almost eager expectancy. Sometimes her timidly lifted glance met his and saw a something there that made her feel she would gladly have laid her young life down for him had he asked it. While he? Except when with her, he rarely bestowed a thought upon her. Others were thinking, however, and some were talking as well.

"Rod," said the senior partner one day, when the two were discussing some matters of business, "you are going it pretty strong with that little girl. The boys are beginning to talk."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Mr. Henderson. "There's not a thing any one could talk about. It is much easier to think clearly after people stop coming in and interruptions cease, and the little treats please her, so it is a pleasure to watch her enjoyment."

"Yes," said the older man thoughtfully; "that's just the trouble. She's becoming infatuated with you—spoiled for the life she will have to live; and next thing you know you'll have the madam after you, besides. A girl cannot go out repeatedly with her employer without attracting attention and causing remark—and I tell you the talk has begun."

"How ridiculous!" ejaculated the other. "Whom have you heard say anything?"

"Peters," was the laconic reply.

"Peters!" Mr. Henderson straightened himself quickly, then hesitated. "I'll have to let her down easily, though," he said, "so she won't notice."

"Better get some one else in her place," suggested the senior partner.

"You're right," replied the younger man.

"Let's get a man for a while," suggested the

(Continued on page 186.)

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This story was written as a "follow up" to Mr. Kauffman's famous "The Girl That Goes Wrong" series. The chief character in it unwittingly starts on a dangerous pathway, but fortunately is saved before she goes very far. The author hopes that this will prove a warning to business girls not to take attentions from their office associates too seriously, and especially not to go out to suppers with their employers, or work alone with them in offices.

ALL WILSON city and desire frequently, with trains and taste for the way to obtain



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To William master mecha cycle factory the credit fo cycle garage inches wide inches deep, ient in its arri from an arc than anything that has the Mr. John bui \$13.97. Eve room somewh age of such e range janitor struction of dimensions When the li same color smallness, h tecture make Any ordin



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way designe enough for t automobile, need double room is req any time. seeks the si packed firm



# How To Build a Motor-cycle Garage

By J. J. O'CONNOR

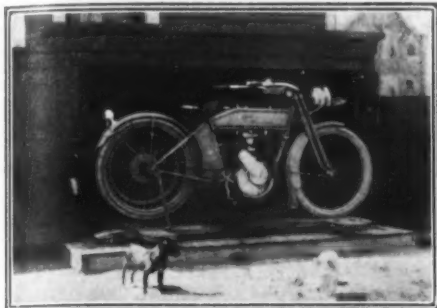
**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—The motor cycle is undoubtedly destined to grow in public favor until it becomes as common a sight as was the bicycle years ago. The machine will be extensively bought by those who cannot afford an automobile. There are already hosts of city people who would like to secure a motor cycle, but are at a loss to find a place at home to house it. This article, while it indicates the good points of the motor cycle, shows how conveniently and economically the machine can be stored in large cities where space is at a premium.

ALL WHO are forced to live in the city and who have an unsatisfied desire to get into the country frequently, who have tried the suburban trains and trolley cars and have a distaste for the crowds seeking in a similar way to obtain a little recreation away

refreshing shade. When the motor cycle comes home, it is content with but twenty-seven square feet of floor space. The motor-cycle garage which Mr. John built in his backyard has a front elevation of five feet, with a rear elevation of four feet six inches, giving a pitch of six inches to the roof. Daily use of this little shed has shown that it is amply large for a motor-cycle garage. At each end are shelves for tools, oil can and can of gasoline.

An ingenious device is used by Mr. John in running his motor cycle into its tiny garage. In front of the garage he has constructed a platform, twenty-six inches wide, with an approach from the gate that opens into the alley. "Tracks," fifty-six inches apart, have been attached to the floor of the garage, extending out over this platform. The "tracks" are simply two pieces of three-eighth-inch cold rolled steel, bent over at the ends so that they can be fastened

to the floor with washers and nuts. Traveling on these tracks is a carriage built of planks, eight inches wide and two inches thick, in the form of a double cross, seven feet long, and with cross arms, thirty-four inches wide. The carriage so constructed is light in weight and yet sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of a motor cycle. The cross pieces are wide enough for the stand of the motor cycle. By having two cross pieces, the machine can be put in facing in either direction. Four window-



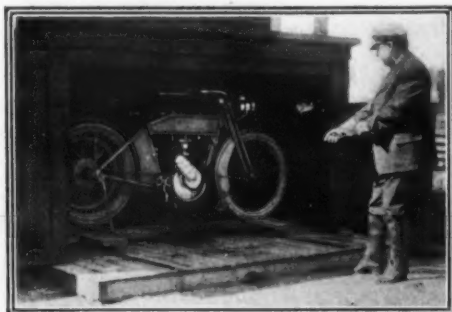
Carriage of the garage in forward position with the motor cycle ready to be run through the gateway.

from the noise and dirt of the city, who would like an automobile, but who either cannot afford that luxury or have no place to keep a four-wheeled machine, are finding in the motor cycle a conveyance that is always ready to carry them where they wish to go.

And the motor cycle, when not in use, can be run into a corner, without requiring its owner to pay for hay and oats, as is the case with a horse, and without piling up big garage charges, like an automobile. Piano boxes are used frequently by motor cyclists as garages for their mounts. All that is necessary to convert a piano box into a motor-cycle house is to cut a door in the end, cover the box with waterproof roofing paper and nail a couple of strips of wood on the floor to guide the front wheel when the machine is run into its garage.

To William John, of Milwaukee, master mechanic of a large motor-cycle factory in that city, belongs the credit for designing a motor-cycle garage but eight feet three inches wide by three feet four inches deep, that is more convenient in its arrangement and neater from an architectural standpoint than anything previously suggested and that has the merit of being low in cost. Mr. John built his garage at a cost of \$13.97. Even "cliff dwellers" can find room somewhere for a motor-cycle garage of such small dimensions. The average janitor will not object to the construction of a shed with such modest dimensions in the court or areaway. When the little garage is stained the same color as near-by buildings, its smallness, harmonious color and architecture make it unobtrusive.

Any ordinary door, gate or passage-



William John, of Milwaukee, designer of the space-saving motor-cycle garage, about to pull forward his machine, and the carriage on which it stands.

frame pulleys, costing five cents each, were used for rollers, being attached to the carriage. The two lengths of cold rolled steel cost but fifteen cents, including the nuts and washers. Investment of half a dollar would improve the track arrangement somewhat. It would be possible then to use door hangers for rollers and a track that would hold the rollers firmly so there would be no possibility of the carriage getting off the track when inspected by children or curious people.

Door hangers costing fifty cents a pair were used by Mr. John for carrying the door of this little garage. The necessary railing cost five cents a foot, it being attached to the carriage with brackets which are furnished with the track. For the building of this garage, 250 square feet of 1x6 matched fencing is required. The cost of this material, if No. 1 pine is selected, is but \$8.50. The framework of the garage is constructed of common pine 2x4's. For the frame, 108 lineal feet of 2x4's are required, the cost being slightly less than \$2. Mr. John used two bundles of shingles, costing \$1.75, for his roof, sides and back. Any good carpenter could erect this garage easily in a day.

The framework of the garage proper should be constructed of 2x4's, as shown in the accompanying sketch. There is wide opportunity for originality in the completion of the design. Cheaper material than matched fencing can be used for the roof, sides, back and floor. It is

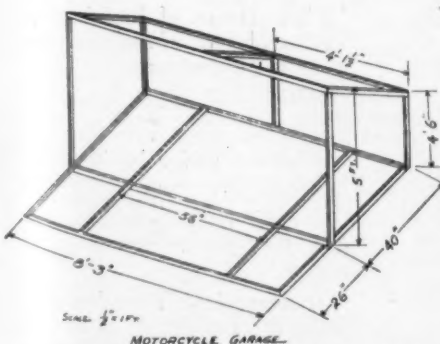


Diagram showing the framework of the convenient motor-cycle garage.

way designed for human beings is large enough for the motor cycle. Unlike the automobile, the motor cycle does not need double-width doors. But little room is required by the motor cycle at any time. Out on the country road it seeks the side paths, where the earth is packed firmly and where the trees cast a



## The Howard Watch

SIX hundred thousand Americans go abroad every year.

Once the American tourist preferred a foreign watch. Now he goes to Europe with a HOWARD bought here—or comes back with a HOWARD bought there.

He has an example in the ship's officer on the dock, who orders up the gang plank on HOWARD time.

You find more and more of the responsible men carrying HOWARD Watches.

The great railroads started it. The time inspectors of 180 American railroads have officially certified and adopted the HOWARD.

It is carried by leading technical men—by the heads of great indus-

trial and commercial enterprises—by scientists—by army and navy officers and government officials.

Many a man buys a HOWARD for the sheer pleasure of owning the watch that is so well spoken of by men whose opinion he respects.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent Extra or Boss Extra gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel at \$150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at \$350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post-card, Dept. U. and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.

## Say Farewell to Every Corn

Don't pare off the top layer and let the real corn go. That's simply folly.

It is dangerous, too. A slip of the blade often means an infection. Sometimes it means blood poison.

That form of home surgery doesn't belong to these intelligent times.

The treatment used by millions is this:

Apply a Blue-jay plaster. It is done in a jiffy. The pain ends instantly—the corn is forgotten.

Then the B & B wax gently loosens the corn. In 48 hours the whole corn comes out, root and all.

No soreness, no discomfort. Fifty million corns have been ended in this way since this famous wax was invented.

Let it remove one for you. That will show you the end of corn troubles forever.

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.  
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.  
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.  
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

## Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package

Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters (150)

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of B & B Handy Package Absorbent Cotton, etc.



Leslie's Weekly  
225 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

YOU'D like to take this road.

Why not?

It's the road of the Leslie Classified advertiser. Every Ad in Leslie's classified column is next to reading. It can't escape the eye.

You reach 350,000 homes or 1,750,000 people for just \$1.50 a line.

This rate is good only until September 26th, 1912, then it will be \$1.75.

You pay \$6.00 for a 4 line Ad and you will reach 584 homes and talk with 2,920 readers for 1c, the price of a postal card.

Write for rate card.

Allan C. Hoffman  
Advertising Manager.

(Continued on page 186.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



### The Leaders

We have issued a special letter on the execution of ODD LOT orders in Union Pacific, Reading and Steel.

Ask for Special Letter D.

**John Muir & Co.**  
Specialists In  
**Odd Lots**

Members New York Stock Exchange,  
71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

### \$100 BONDS

#### \$8.00 a Month Plan

JUST like Life Insurance or paying rent—only in this case you invest in a well-secured \$100 bond of R. R., Industrial or Public Utility Corporations which you can sell at any time and on which you will get interest up to the day you sell. Safe as your money in a Savings Bank. Many listed on N. Y. Stock Exchange. Write for list L-32.

### BEYER & COMPANY

"The Hundred Dollar Bond House"  
52 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

### "The Bache Review"

The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

Advice to individual investors given on request.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

### FRACTIONAL LOTS

We issue a Booklet  
Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading

Orders Executed in Unlisted Securities  
**J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & Co.**  
(MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE)  
74 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY  
884 Columbus Ave.

### A Safe 7% Investment

We are offering the Preferred Stock of a Company manufacturing products universally in demand. This investment possesses the following salient features.

1. Company in successful operation since 1868.
2. Preferred dividend more than earned in first six months of Company's fiscal year ended April 30th, 1912.

Description and Price on application.

To Yield 7%.

**White & Co.**

Bankers  
25 Pine Street New York City

### Sulzberger & Sons Co.

Debenture 6s, due 1916  
Price to yield about 5.70%

Circular 904 on request.

**George H. Burr & Co.**  
14 Wall Street New York

Investors' Booklet on request.

### The Basis of New England Thrift

**SAGACITY AND FORESIGHT**—Much of the proverbial thrift of New England investors is the logical result of the exercise of sagacity and foresight in the investment of their surplus funds.

**SUBSTANTIAL RETURNS**—There are very few investments from which more substantial returns have been realized, both in appreciation of principal and dividend return than the preferred stocks of High Grade Manufacturing Corporations.

**EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES**—The exceptional advantages possessed by this class of securities for investment of surplus funds are worthy the most careful consideration.

Send for our 40-page Investment circular

**Turner, Tucker & Co.**

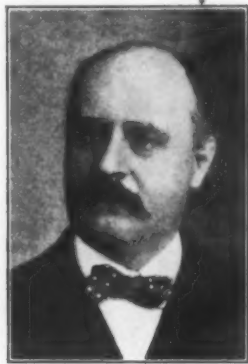
Boston New York  
24 Milk St. 111 Broadway



PAUL BAYNE,  
Member of the firm of Bayne, Ring & Co., New York, a well-known specialist in commercial paper.



FREDERICK ROY MARTIN,  
The well-known news expert, who was lately appointed Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press.



E. A. DOW,  
President of the State Bank of Plymouth, Wis., who has been elected President of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

I LIKE commercial travelers. They march in the vanguard. They see things before they happen. They are unlike other people, who wait until things have happened before they know anything about them. They are on the firing line all the while. They march from post to post. They cover the whole country. They see things with open eyes. Observation is their keenest faculty. They know the signs of prosperity before any one else, and they see the shades of adversity long in advance of the rest of the world.

A commercial traveler writes me from the West that he looks for better times. These are his reasons why: He travels for one of the largest houses in Chicago. He has recently made a trip through the South and West. He says crop prospects are much better than a year ago, that farmers will have more money and that merchants are beginning to fill their shelves with goods slowly, cautiously and conservatively.

While crops are not fully out of danger and while we shall not know the value of the corn and cotton crops especially until later on, my correspondent says that if both are up to expectations a new impetus will be given to business that will set the wheels of industry humming everywhere. He says the only possible drawback is in the political uncertainty, and that if the country could be assured of a conservative administration for the next four years, we would have a general revival of prosperity.

If the people thought as much about prosperity as they do about politics, they would be a good deal happier. A lot of demagogues make their living out of politics. Unrest helps them, because they have somebody to blame.

They want to turn one administration out and try another. To win the popular vote, they pose as the friends of the people and make all sorts of extravagant promises as to what they will do if they are given an opportunity. But give them a trial and see how disappointing the results.

We have all heard these promises. But what has ever been done? Go back less than a year ago and read the debate in Congress when the question of free leather was being discussed. Note the demagogues who promised that, if leather was made free, shoes would be cheaper. Read what they said openly, constantly and emphatically; then go into any shoe store and see if shoes, with free leather now, are any cheaper than then.

The people are fooled and will be fooled as long as human credulity continues and as long as they do not do some thinking for themselves. The farmers are supposed to be fooled more than any other class. I have heard stump speakers, before they started out to stomp a country district, gloat over

the way they proposed to fool the farmers. Their speeches were made up of funny stories, attacks on public men, assaults on the so-called aristocrats and flings at tainted money.

All this sort of stuff, instead of sound, careful, conservative arguments—anything to catch the crowd. The demagogues think they have caught the crowd, but farmers are beginning to think. They are beginning to realize that if prices are high, they share in the benefits; that if wages are good, it means that the workingmen will buy more of the farmers' products at higher prices.

It is easy to learn a lesson when it touches our own pocket. We don't care what happens as long as it happens to some one else. We forget that there is a golden rule—old-fashioned, but still golden—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

If the railroads of this country were permitted to do business with as free a hand as the Canadian railroads are doing it, new railroads would be projected in Texas and in other States that need them badly. Existing lines would be extended, equipments would be replaced, iron mills would be given increased orders, locomotive factories would be busy and hundreds of millions would be spent in wages all along the line. Why not let us have it?

My commercial traveling friend is right. We have a sound basis for prosperity. The condition of the stock market proves it. There is a feeling of hopefulness that means much and that stimulates careful investors to buy stocks whenever the market has a reaction. Some things are too high, but most dividend-payers are beginning to be attractive.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the last quarter, in spite of all the talk to the contrary, was not reassuring. It showed a small surplus over dividend requirements. This would disappear entirely if the tariff on steel and iron were smashed. It certainly would disappear unless wages of iron and steel workers were reduced, and that is as certain to happen if the tariff is smashed as anything in this world. I am a believer in high wages, good men and good work. For that reason I have always supported the protective tariff.

I am always glad to hear from my readers and I thank the commercial traveler who has told me of the conditions he met that are so promising. I welcome information, suggestions and advice from the hundreds of thousands who read this column every week, and I have no fault to find on occasions if they disagree with me, because, as a rule, it is an honest disagreement.

W., Vivian, La.: The Arkansas & Arizona Copper Co. of Arizona is capitalized at \$1,500,000. A great deal of work will be necessary to develop this property. I do not regard it as an attractive speculation.

B., Newman, N. Y.: I think well of Corn Products Co. if the market continues to show strength. If you buy a few shares, follow it down on each three point decline and hold patiently, you should be reasonably safe.

Preferred, New Orleans: 1. Some manufacturing companies' pfd. stocks pay as much as 7 per cent. and are regarded as a good business man's risk. 2. White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York, are offering such a stock and invite inquiries from those who contemplate an investment large or small.

(Continued on page 185.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

### FINANCIAL

## We Need Salesmen

If you wish to sell a safe, reliable investment; to work for a strong corporation, composed mainly of Philadelphia and New Jersey bankers; to sell an investment that is conservative and non-speculative; if you can get responsible people to certify to your good character and ability, we need you. We pay the highest commissions and give exclusive territory to men who are willing to work hard.

Railroads are opening to development thousands of square miles of prairies, mountains, forests, mineral, agricultural and grazing lands in the Northwest—bringing into existence thousands of hamlets and villages. Hundreds of these will become cities—some of them Omahas, Denvers, Seattles.

We own choice building lots in seventeen of the most carefully selected and rapidly growing of these young cities—birthright towns, "preferred risks." Our agents sell five building lots—one in each of five of these prospective great cities (one in each of five different states, if desired) for a total of \$725, on easy monthly payments. This is the safest possible investment—insurance!

We give highest banking references. Our plan appeals only to conservative investors of small means. Write us, giving references.

**Northwest Townsite Company**  
308 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Invest a Little From Time to Time

Put your savings into first-class bonds returning a good yield.

We are offering bonds particularly adapted to this class of investment. One in particular is a closed underlying first mortgage of a company controlling the entire street railway, electric light and power, gas and steam heating systems of Atlanta, Georgia, whose population has doubled in the last 12 years.

To Yield 5.35% to 6.44%

For the convenience of those who desire it, we have arranged a Unique Partial Payment Plan.

Write for Descriptive Circular C.

**Ashley & Co.**

111 Broadway, N. Y.  
Third Nat'l Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia. 200 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

### DOWNTOWN CHICAGO 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS

To Net 5 1/2 & 6%

We own and offer First Mortgage Bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, secured by improved, income-producing, centrally located property in the business heart of Chicago. We recommend these securities to conservative investors who seek the perfect unity of safety, stability, income and convertibility. Write for particulars and Circular 246 C.

**S. W. STRAUS & CO.**  
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS  
STRAUS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

### 7 1/2% Lowest Interest paid

on monthly Savings and Coupon Certificates for over 21 years. The best business men are placing their money with us. We are the oldest Savings Association in this State. Send for booklet and best of references East and West. Your money can be withdrawn at any time. \$5 saved monthly, \$1,000 at maturity. \$10 saved monthly, \$2,000 at maturity. \$20 deposited amounts to \$100 in 5 years. Industrial B. & L. Ass'n, 21 Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Colo.

THE readers of Leslie's have confidence in Leslie's Financial Department.

They read this Department thoroughly.

They are guided by its advice in making investments.

To this readers' confidence is due the great results advertisers receive.

It means Leslie's readers have faith in Leslie's advertisers—it means results for the advertiser.

Leslie's holds and increases its advertising clientele—the most convincing proof of advertisers' satisfaction.

**Leslie's Weekly**  
225 Fifth Avenue New York  
Circulation over 350,000 copies

## Jasper

(Cont.)

Old Reader, N. Y. stock has a long return. It is a price sold a year ago. Look at an attorney.

S., Detroit: C. Atchison, N. P. is the most attractive. You cannot refer to speculation. Remains risk.

K. Paterson: effort to market its principal products. Can proposition. The property is Texas Co.

S., Spokane, W. had a stiff advance when it sold at San Fran. and good speculation probably for a proves satisfactory.

Safety, St. I. Sulzberger & Co. yield not quite 5. Looking into as and successful.

Burr & Co., 14 V. "Investor's Book" on request.

Donovan, Tex. crop outlook was that justified. The uncertainty only hostile fact.

tendency to ad impossible to so because conditions.

S., Halifax: port on the oil alone. 2. All looking better in of the copper.

Utah is strong relative element to the opportunity be the favorite.

Saver, Omaha: savings from m investment security age has been others, and will bank. Beyer & William Street.

that can be paid \$8. Write to \$500, Buffalo.

first mortgage erty in Chicago. Write to S. W. bond bankers, their "Circular

ticulars. This bonds back from basis in case can.

Bonds, Bang on a partial payment a little at from 5 to near 111 Broadway.

bonds of the gas and electric Ga., are highly customers. W. Circular C."

J. A. C., B. pretty heavy reaction with its bonds and earnings railroad situation.

it will if the In will show less may be a record. I do not advise is problematic.

Good Return: well of the New in which success have profited.

dends. 2. You from one up about these stock booklet published 111 Broadway.

their free "Investment Jasper.

H., Waterv: the stock of companies as at standpoint.

being used as business prospect benefits; if it I repeat that.

tion of a new the selling of see how cheap of a little public.

H., Findley: usually under gilt-edged kind there cannot be eminent security.

gage bonds savings banks and guaranteed stock of these can be broker. 2. I payers of present.

them Atchison present.

L., Philadel



# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 184.)

Old Reader, New Bedford, Mass.: Pullman stock has a long record of success and good return. It is selling now at just about the price it sold a year ago. Around 150 it would look like an attractive purchase.

S. Detroit: Of the three stocks you name, Atchison, N. P., and American Can, Atchison is the most attractive at present. I presume you do not refer to Can Com. That is a very risky speculation. I see no real reason for its remarkable rise and would sell if I held it.

K. Paterson, N. J., and N., New York: An effort to market Mexican Petroleum is evident. Its principal possessions are in Mexico. Mexican propositions are not inviting at present. The property has merit; not more so than Texas Co.

S. Spokane, Wash.: U. S. Rubber Com. has had a stiff advance. I called attention to it when it sold 20 points lower. Both it and San Fran. and St. L. second pfd. are fairly good speculative stocks—the latter the better probably for a long pull if the crop outlook proves satisfactory.

Safety, St. Paul: The Debenture 6's of Sulzberger & Sons Co. are sold on a basis to yield not quite 5 1/4 per cent. and are well worth looking into as this company has had a long and successful career. Write to George H. Burr & Co., 14 Wall Street, New York, for their "Investor's Booklet" which will be sent free on request.

Donovan, Texarkana, Texas: A year ago the crop outlook was not as good as it is now and that justified the then prevailing weakness. The uncertainty of the political situation is the only hostile factor and the market shows a tendency to advance in spite of that. It is impossible to select the "three best bargains" because conditions are constantly changing.

S. Halifax: 1. I can get no satisfactory report on the oil company and would leave it alone. 2. All the dividend paying coppers are looking better in view of the increasing strength of the copper market. The management of Utah is strong and effective, but with a speculative element that gives insiders the better of the opportunity. 3. Great Northern seems to be the favorite.

Saver, Omaha: Your plan of putting your savings from month to month into some good investment security so as to safeguard your old age has been followed successfully by many others, and will pay you better than a savings bank. Beyer & Co., the \$100 bond house, 52 William Street, New York, offer \$100 bonds that can be paid for by monthly payments of \$3. Write to them for their "List L-32."

\$500, Buffalo, N. Y.: You can buy a \$500 first mortgage bond secured by business property in Chicago, netting from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. Write to S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Building, Chicago, for their "Circular 246 C." It will give you particulars. This firm arranges to buy its bonds back from customers on a satisfactory basis in case cash is needed.

Bonds, Bangor, Me.: Bonds can be bought on a partial payment plan so that you can invest a little at a time. Some of these yield from 5 to nearly 6 1/2 per cent. Ashley & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, who are selling the bonds of the company controlling the steam, gas and electric railway systems of Atlanta, Ga., are highly recommending these to their customers. Write to them for "Descriptive Circular C."

J. A. C., Baltimore: Denver & Rio has a pretty heavy responsibility to meet in connection with its guarantee of Western Pacific bonds and earnings are not reassuring. If the railroad situation works out for the better—and it will if the Interstate Commerce Commission will show less hostility to the railways—there may be a recovery even in Denver & Rio. I do not advise its sale at present but its future is problematical.

Good Returns, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. I think well of the New England manufacturing stocks in which successful investors in that section have profited. Some pay very liberal dividends. 2. You can buy any number of shares from one upward. 3. A lot of information about these stocks will be found in a forty-page booklet published by Turner, Tucker & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their free "Investment Circular," and mention Jasper.

H., Waterville, N. Y.: I do not look upon the stock of newly organized insurance companies as attractive from the investment standpoint. The money paid for the stock is being used as the basis of the business. If the business prospers, the organizers share in the benefits; if it fails, stockholders foot the bill. I repeat that it is very easy to print an imitation of a newspaper or periodical to promote the selling of shares. Go to any printer's and see how cheaply you can get up a small edition of a little publication.

H., Findley, O.: 1. "Safe investments," as usually understood, mean securities of the gilt-edged kind regarding the future of which there cannot be a doubt. These embrace government securities, first-class prior lien mortgage bonds such as the statute permits savings banks and trustees of estates to buy, and guaranteed stocks of the highest order. A list of these can be had from almost any first-class broker. 2. If your inquiry refers to dividend payers of promise, I should include among them Atchison, U. P., B. & O., and N. P., at present.

L., Philadelphia: While it is always safest to

take a profit, even a small one, in the hope of being able to buy back on a recession, one must be careful not to let the market get away from him. If there are no drawbacks as to the crop outlook, it looks as if the market would show increasing strength in some directions. An upward swing of any decisive character is bound to favorably affect low-priced securities like American Ice and Int. Paper Com. It is, of course, a matter of speculation but there is more buying than selling of these securities as far as I can learn.

X. Y. Z., Milwaukee: Holders of low-priced copper stocks believe that the rise in copper if sustained will naturally lead to a recurrence of speculation in copper shares of all descriptions to their decided advantage. Copper stocks have never been a favorite of mine. I advise readers who have a profit in those that have been recently boomed, to take it, especially in Miami, Ray Con. and Chino. I do not say that the manipulators who are making a market for these stocks to get rid of them will not put them higher. But, on their merits, they look high enough.

Worker, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. If the anticipated rise in the stock market should happen, you would make money by buying any of the low-priced shares of companies not threatened by re-organization. 2. American Ice, around 25, has possibilities. It does not pay dividends. American Malt Pfd., around 65, and Beet Sugar Com., around 70, both dividend payers, might give you a chance for a flyer in a few shares. 3. John Muir & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of small lots. Write to them for their free special "Letter B," which may help you.

Information, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. If you are not familiar with Wall Street securities or the plan of buying them for speculation or investment, you will be instructed if you will read the "Investors' and Traders' Pocket Manual," which Leavitt & Grant, members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, of New York, publish for their customers. Address them at 55 Broadway, New York. 2. A most conservative and educational weekly financial review published by J. H. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, which has been held in high esteem for many years will be sent regularly to any of my readers who will write to Bache & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1912.

JASPER.

## The Startling Drift to Canada.

CANADA is taking millions of dollars and some of our best citizens from us at an alarming rate. The Canadian government has cheerfully announced another big increase in immigration from the United States. The number of arrivals in April was 21,494, as against 16,397 in April last year—an increase of thirty-one per cent. We have furnished more than one-third of the total immigration for the month. If the present influx from the United States continues, the year will see at least 175,000 of our best citizens migrating to Canada.

Canada has a cordial welcome for all who cross the border for settlement, not only because of the character of the settlers, but because of their financial possessions. It is estimated that the American settlers during April took with them over \$25,000,000 in cash—an average of more than \$1,000 for each man, woman and child. This is anywhere from fifty to one hundred times better than the financial standing of the millions of immigrants who come to the United States from central and southern Europe.

The reason why Canada is profiting at our expense is not hard to see. She has splendid natural resources, yet no better than our own. But in the United States we are pursuing a policy of harassing and restricting our large industrial and commercial combinations. If business is able to develop in the United States, it is in the face of all the hindrances and discouragements that agitation and adverse legislation can create. Canada, in far-seeing fashion, invites and fosters what we frown upon, and, at the rate she is now forging ahead, will some day be our formidable rival in industry and trade. The question is whether we will heed the signs of the times before it is too late.

## Why Not?

LESLIE'S WEEKLY gives its support to the agitation in favor of the "little tin plate" idea, which would attach to every building used for immoral purposes the name of the owner. Why not go a step farther and tag the owners themselves?—Good Health Magazine.

Fasten on New York, Montreal, London, Cairo (Egypt). PHILIP MORRIS & CO., LTD.

Philip and cost here.

All over the civilized world—on land or on sea—no matter where you go, you'll find the better sort of people smoking PHILIP MORRIS ORIGINAL CIGARETTES.

The Oldest High-Grade Cigarettes in the World. Made of the Purest Turkish Tobacco Only. Agents and Dealers all over the world. In boxes of 10, 20, 50 and 100. If your dealer is out of them, we will fill your order. 402 D West Broadway, New York, N. Y.



## First National Bank

DE LUXE EDITION—17 x 21 INCHES.

THE publishers of JUDGE beg to announce that they have especially prepared a De Luxe edition of The First National Bank.

The De Luxe edition is especially prepared to meet the demand of the Bank Officials for a large reproduction of this popular picture.

This edition is beautifully colored. The paper is extra heavy plate paper. It is attractively mounted on heavy gray board.

It is suitable for hanging in a prominent place in banks, offices and clubs; it is appropriate for your home.

Send \$2.00 with this coupon. We will send you postage paid the De Luxe edition of The First National Bank.

Judge  
225 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.



## Special Note

Popular Edition of The First National Bank, 9 x 12 inches, will be sent to you for 25c.

Over 42,000 copies of this Popular Edition have been sold.

We have a limited number on hand. Please indicate in the coupon what you desire.

Enclosed find (\$2.00) for which send The First National Bank in the (De Luxe) Edition. (Popular)

Name.....  
Address.....

(Indicate whether you desire the Popular or De Luxe Edition.)

Judge, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

Enclosed find (\$2.00) for which send The First National Bank in the (De Luxe) Edition. (Popular)





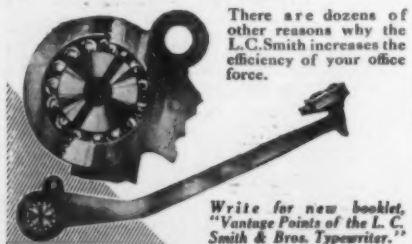
## Scientific Management

aims to eliminate waste effort. The value of any piece of machinery must be measured by what it enables its operator to perform. The

## L. C. SMITH & BROS. Typewriter

Ball Bearing Long Wearing

is designed and built to conserve human energy. Every operating device is under the operator's hands; shift key, shift lock, space bar, back spacer and margin release. Ball bearings throughout give light touch, light carriage tension and a light capital shift. Carriage return and line space require but one operation without disturbing the writing position of the hand.



There are dozens of other reasons why the L.C. Smith increases the efficiency of your office force.

Write for new booklet, "Vantage Points of the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter."

**L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.**  
Head Office for Domestic and Foreign Business  
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.  
Branches in all Principal Cities

**A Happy Marriage**  
Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary, every day sources.

**SEXOLOGY**  
(Illustrated)  
by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:  
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.  
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.  
Knowledge a Father Should Have.  
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.  
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.  
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.  
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.  
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.  
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.  
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one Volume. Illustrated, \$2. Postpaid  
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents  
**PURITAN PUB. CO., 775 Ferry Bldg., PHILA., PA.**

**WHITE VALLEY GEMS**  
See Them BEFORE Paying.  
These gems are chemical white sapphires—LOOK like Diamonds. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they easily scratch a file and will cut glass. Brilliance guaranteed 50 years. All mounted any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. Write today for free illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.  
**White Valley Gem Co., 8719 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana**

**AGENTS A BIG SELLER**  
**SCREEN DOOR CHECK**  
Demonstrate and sale is made. Stops the bang and saves the door. Doors can be carried in pocket.  
**THOMAS MFG. CO., 9614 Barry St., Dayton, O.**

**BRASS BANDS FORMING—**  
Send Your Name  
We will send you full instructions how to organize a successful band. Lots of money and fun; this is campaign year. Easy payments accepted on instruments.  
**LYON & HEALY**  
25-95 E. Adams St., Chicago

**TYPEWRITER AGENTS WANTED**  
Sample at Wholesale  
Get in Business for Yourself  
Big commissions—monthly payments—trial shipments. Typewriters from \$28.50 up that formerly sold for \$100. Write today for Agency Offer.  
Factory—Grand Rapids, Mich.  
**Michigan Typewriter Exchange.**

## How To Build a Motor-cycle Garage.

(Continued from page 183.)

entirely feasible, for example, to use lumber only four inches wide for the sides and floor and to construct the roof and back of material of any width up to ten inches. Matched fencing probably is the best for the door, because of its burglar-proof qualities.

Renters might wish to build this garage so it could be taken down easily and moved when the family moves. With practically no extra expense, the little shed can be built in sections and fastened together on the inside with gate hooks and eyes, three and one-half inches long. Where a take-down type is decided upon, the use of waterproof paper instead of shingles is recommended. Even with a permanent structure, a covering of this type may be preferred by some, because of its extremely low cost and weather-resisting qualities.

Where space is at a premium and it would be impossible to have a sliding door such as is used by Mr. John, the door could be constructed with hinges at the bottom, so that when it was dropped down it would form the platform. Another device suggested by Mr. John is the hanging of the door on pulleys, with counter weights, so that the door can be slid up instead of being rolled to the side or dropped down.

The diminutive motor-cycle garage in use is shown by the accompanying photographs. In photograph No. 1, Mr. John, the designer, is about to pull forward the carriage on which the motor cycle stands. A small rope is used for the purpose, but little effort being required. Photograph No. 2 shows the carriage in the forward position, with the motor cycle ready to be run through the gateway.

To run the motor cycle in or out of the garage requires but little time or effort. The motor cycle is ready for use at any time of the day or night when needed for either recreation or work. Costing but from one-tenth to one-sixth of a cent a mile for operation and requiring practically no room when not in use, the motor cycle has proven its value.

## The Girl Who Stopped in Time.

(Continued from page 182.)

senior partner. "That will make it easy to give her a reason for the change."

A few days later Mr. Henderson paused by Juliet's desk.

"When you have completed that paper, I have something to say to you." He spoke very coldly. The bright flush caused by his proximity faded, a frightened look coming into her soft brown eyes, as she tried to recall what she had done amiss—if she had forgotten anything she should have remembered. The paper was finished, and breathlessly she entered his office and stood by his desk, waiting for what might come.

"Mr. Bruce and I have decided our work requires the services of a man," he began, looking steadily at her as he spoke, "so much night work has become necessary, and we have thought it fairer to you to give you your time to obtain another situation. So, in lieu of notice, here is your month's salary. Your successor will be here in the morning."

Juliet did not faint. She could not speak. The color faded from her sweet face and she stood gazing most piteously at the unflinching countenance before her.

"Well?" asked Mr. Henderson, looking up impatiently. "Do you want anything else?"

"Hasn't my—service—been—satisfactory?" she stammered.

"Why, yes, so far as it goes," he replied. "If you wish a recommendation, I will be glad to give it to you. Shall I dictate it now?"

Juliet controlled herself as best she could, and her employer dictated and signed a very satisfactory recommendation.

When she reached home that evening and threw herself into the faithful arms outstretched to receive her, and sobbed out the pitiful little "tale of woe" and felt her young heart was broken and life could never again hold anything for her, the dear mother clasped her closely and said—no whisper in her tone,

"Oh, my darling, I am so very thankful it has come in time! Mother was very, very anxious—for you were walk-

ing so steadily and quickly toward where many a girl, as good and true as you, has fallen and been lost."

## What Grandmother Had.

GRANDMOTHER used to go and see

Folks who were sick, and make them tea Of boneseet and of camomile, And fuss around the bed, and smile, And not go till some neighbor came That she was sure would do the same.

Unless they met her at the door

And put up an emphatic roar About it's being small-pox, or Some ailment to be watchful for, She never even stopped to ask If, while about her loving task, Herself might be endangered. No, She hadn't read her Bible so.

She'd only found the texts that said: "Sick have ye tended," "hungry fed," And such old-fashioned foolishness Ere modern wisdom came to bless.

Now, when we hear a neighbor's ill We close our door and wash the sill With antiseptics, so we'll not Get the disease the friend has got. Sometimes I think 'twere not so bad Should we catch what grandmother had!

STRICKLAND GILLILAN.

## The Old Fan Says:

(Continued from page 176.)

streets, and the consequent discovery that a portion of the metropolitan police department has been working hand and glove with the riff-raff of the underworld have opened the eyes of all decent citizens the country over to the fact that these specimens, who respect no laws and with whom corruption and dishonesty are a preferred trade, must be driven from the country or placed behind bars for the good of society. If another attempt is made to interfere with the honor of our great national game, it is to be hoped that the National Commission will employ private detectives to run down the offenders and see that such punishment is meted out to them that others will realize that baseball is one thing off which the gamblers must keep their claws."

"I know you don't care much about the present-day boxing game," said the clerk, as he turned out the gas in the cigar lighter and began preparations to close up shop for the night, "but I want to ask you a question. Do you believe Jack Johnson has retired from the ring for keeps?"

"Well, not to any noticeable extent," replied the Old Fan. "Now listen to what I tell you and see if future events do not prove me correct. The promoters who planned the recent Fourth of July joke contest between Jack Johnson and Jim Flynn must have known that the latter didn't stand the ghost of a chance of winning. But, having noted the crowd that Tex Rickard and Jack Gleason drew to Reno two years previously to see Jim Jeffries, the last of the great white boxers, go down to defeat, and knowing the bunch of coin the pair accumulated on that occasion, they hoped to repeat at Las Vegas. And did they? They did not. From a financial standpoint, the late butting match was a very sad affair.

"Perhaps both Johnson and Flynn did their best to score a knockout before this disappointingly small crowd, and perhaps they didn't. Anyway, both fouled repeatedly and practically forced the contest to be stopped before the regulation and expected wind-up. Now do you see how that left things? Both men were on their feet, neither had been decisively defeated, the crowd had been given a little show for its money, and yet everything was open for another match. And—that is just what is likely to take place, but not in this country. We have had plenty, and you couldn't get a corporal's guard to see these men box hereabouts again.

"After the pair, Jack and Jim, have accumulated a lot of press notices in the usual manner, they will probably be matched to spar in France, England or Australia, with the former the favorite choice, because there they have no objections to a colored boxer. And if they meet, brother, and everything is on the level, Johnson will win, just as sure as the sun rises to-morrow. Jack has gone back some from the condition he displayed at Reno, but he could go back several miles further, and then Flynn wouldn't be within speaking distance of him as a pugilist. To-day the smaller fellows are furnishing the real skillful boxing in this country. Forget the heavies for a year or so. Good-night!"

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### Let the People Rule!

**MUCH** of the talk we hear nowadays about pure democracy is pure gush. Except for a short time and in a small territory, pure democracy has never succeeded.

Much of the talk, likewise, about letting the people rule is buncombe. Of course the people should rule, and in our representative democracy, the best type of democracy the world has ever seen, the people have always ruled through their representatives.

If the people choose well their representatives, there is no better way to put into effect the sober will of the people. Speaking at the convention dinner of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, in New York, former United States Senator Spooner said,

"Even a lot of people who were cast up on a desert island would not try to govern themselves directly. An administrative committee would be appointed by them within two weeks. Even the handful of people who came over in the 'Mayflower' drew up a charter with which to govern themselves. People can only govern themselves through representatives, and they adopt constitutions to defend themselves from themselves in times of passion. These times of passion are very dangerous. In such times even the representatives of the people are tempted to yield to the popular passion and to violate their oaths."

Pure democracy would almost inevitably evolve into pure despotism. The rising interest of the rank and file of citizens in public questions, the demand that laws shall be made and the government administered in the interests of the people as a whole and not of any class, is to be heartily encouraged. This is as it ought to be in a republic. But such an interest does not call for any radical modification of the constitutional principles of our representative democracy.

All that is needed is to see that representatives are elected or appointed who truly represent the people and will faithfully carry out the wishes of their constituents.

### Well People Too

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"Five years ago," writes a doctor, "I commenced to use Postum in my own family instead of coffee." (It's a well-known fact that tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains *caffeine*, the same drug found in coffee.) "I was so well pleased with the results that I had two grocers place it in stock, guaranteeing its sale."

"I then commenced to recommend it to my patients in place of coffee, as a nutritious beverage. The consequence is, every store in town is now selling it, as it has become a household necessity in many homes."

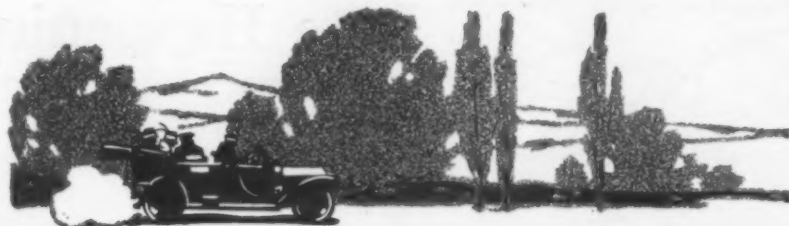
"I'm sure I prescribe Postum as often as any one remedy in the Materia Medica—in almost every case of indigestion and nervousness I treat, and with the best results."

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"In convalescence from pneumonia, typhoid fever and other cases I give it as a liquid, easily absorbed diet. You may use my letter as a reference any way you see fit." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



## Motorist's Column

### Automobile Bureau

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M.E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

### EXPORTS.

**STRAWS** which show in which direction the trade winds blow are the recent figures indicating the value of the motor-car exports from this country, as compared with the previous season. It was not many years ago that nearly all of the best cars used in this country were imported from Europe. To-day these importations form less than one-half of one per cent. of the total yearly production. On the other hand, this country has become a large exporter of motor cars and parts, as is indicated by the fact that the trade in this direction amounted to \$19,766,495 for the ten months ending with April of this year. The motor car and parts exports for the corresponding ten months of the previous year amounted to \$11,624,045—thus indicating a healthy growth during the recent season. An interesting feature of the figures in question is the fact that the actual number of cars exported during the last ten months is nearly double that of those sent to foreign countries the previous year. From this it is evident that the increase in motor-car exports is due to the large number of low-priced cars now made in this country. Such an export trade benefits tire manufacturers. Over two million dollars' worth of tires was sent to foreign countries during the ten months ending April, 1912.

### FIRE.

Of course gasoline is inflammable, for it is the combustion of its vapor in the cylinders that produces the power delivered by the automobile motor. The liquid itself is not explosive, however, and it requires the mixture of its vapor with the proper proportion of air before any effect approaching the rapidity of an explosion can be obtained. When a fire occurs around the motor—due, possibly, to a back fire in the carburetor—the first thing to be done is to remember that the fuel tank cannot explode; this will enable the owner to fight the fire to better advantage. Second, the gasoline should be turned off at the tank or in the feed pipe, for the liquid only furnishes fresh fuel to the flames, which will always follow the flow of gasoline to the point at which it is first discharged into the air. Lastly, it must be remembered that water is of but little avail in fighting a gasoline fire, and that it may serve only to spread the flames and start a number of conflagrations where there was but one before. Sand may sometimes be used to good purpose for choking the flames when the seat of the fire can be reached easily, but a properly designed chemical extinguisher furnishes the safest and surest method. The chemical extinguisher employs a substance which, when thrown in contact with the heat of the flames, turns to a heavy gas that forms a blanket over the fire and prevents the necessary amount of oxygen from reaching the source of the conflagration. The flames are thus literally "choked out."

### Questions of General Interest.

#### The 1913 Motor Car Models.

J. L. M., Ohio, asks: "I have noticed several announcements of 1913 models. Is it possible to buy such cars now, and if so, what is the general difference between these and the 1912 cars?"

The "season model" has long been a ripe subject for discussion among makers and dealers. While it may seem that the announcements of the new models are "sprung" earlier each year, this is due only to the fact the manufacturers have contracted for and disposed of all of their previous—or present, rather—season's production, and are preparing their plant for the manufacture of the next year's models. The designing and testing departments of nearly all of the factories work two and three years in advance of the shops proper, and it is

merely a matter of policy as to when announcement shall be made of the forthcoming models. With a few exceptions, however, none of the factories is able to supply a 1913 car so far in advance of the season, and the announcement of the new model's specifications is made only that prospective purchasers and dealers may be informed in ample time of what the next year will have in store for them. Some builders have abolished the idea of season models and distinguish cars possessing new improvements by letters or series numbers.

### Tires in Races.

C. A. C., Col., writes: "I was much interested in your report of the recent 500-mile automobile race held at the Indianapolis Speedway, and believe it to be one of the fairest articles I have read on the subject. Notwithstanding the record-breaking speed maintained throughout the entire distance, it seems that there were fewer tire changes than in any previous contest. How is this accounted for?"

Aside from the strain on the tread of the tires used in races, due to the skidding, sliding and pounding at high speeds, intense heat is generated by the friction, and the air in the inner tube is thus expanded. Or, more correctly, since the air cannot expand because of the space limitations of the tire, the pressure is increased instead. Profiting by their experiences of last year, the majority of the contestants in this year's race "buffed off" the treads or reduced the thickness of the rubber on the casing. This enabled the heat from the air in the tire to be radiated more readily, and thus relieved the pressure. Many of the tires were literally "worn to a shred," and yet managed to retain the air for a considerable period thereafter. Had the rubber been as thick as is ordinarily the case, the tires would doubtless have burst much sooner.

### Roadside Camping.

L. D. P., Utah, writes: "In regard to the inquiry of H. T. P., I would say that my wife and I carry a small 'Biddle tent,' a folding chair each, a folding table, a frying pan, two thermos bottles, two waterproof sheets, and a small grub box packed with whatever we think we will need. I have had a wide, extended experience in all kinds of touring from 'hiking' to railroad tours, and if H. T. P. will let me know how long he wants to be gone, the section of the country through which he desires to tour, and the carrying capacity of his car above passengers, I will be pleased to go into detail. We travel at an average cost of 75c. a day for us both outside of gasoline and oil. I know that H. T. P. can discount that where he is, because eggs, butter, milk and vegetables are more plentiful and consequently cheaper. If I can be of any further assistance to H. T. P. I will be glad to hear further from him."

This very kind and helpful letter is in reply to the request of H. T. P., published in the July 11th issue of the Motorist's Column, for information as to the best equipment for camping with an automobile. The information given here will doubtless be of interest to many of our readers, for our correspondent "knows whereof he speaks."

### Excellent Advice.

N. R. H., Tex., says in part: "For the information of H. T. P., I would like to give some advice obtained from many automobile roadside camping trips that I have taken. We find that most tourists carry too much of a load. Keep the load light for the sake of the car, and you will find you can be comfortable with very little. Get a clean five-gallon oil can to carry water to drink and for the radiator. Get a fifty-pound lard can—such as the packing houses ship lard in—with two handles and a cover that fits outside over the can. This cover will keep out dust and rain, and the can is to be filled with the 'grub' to be taken. Do all of your cooking in an aluminum boiler. Don't try to do much cooking on the road—only such as you can boil. Don't try to fry, and don't cook anything that requires grease. This saves work and eliminates many dirty dishes and pans to clean. Put all of the bed clothes in a single roll and cover this with a piece of canvas to keep out mud, dust and dampness. The clothing for each member of the party should be packed in a separate suit case and covered with a canvas bag or roll of canvas. These may be carried on the trunk rack, while the roll of bedclothes above-mentioned may be stowed on the running board. You had better leave your top at home if you are to take a hard trip over bad roads, but if you do carry it, keep it folded as much of the time as possible. Drive slowly, don't get in a hurry. Keep your car in good condition, use the oil can and cotton waste, and you will find that such a trip will cost no more than living at home."

This is more good advice on an interesting subject, and we are much indebted to our friends who have taken such an interest in H. T. P.'s query in the July 11th issue.

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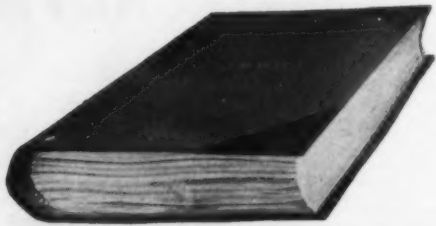
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**Late Happenings of Interest**



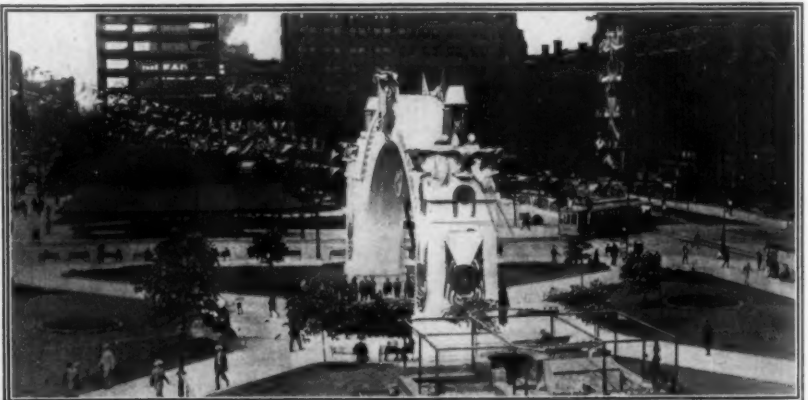
EXPLOSION AND FIRE KILL HAITI'S PRESIDENT.

General Jean Jacques Dessalines Cincinnatus Leconte (insert picture), President of the Republic of Haiti, who lost his life through the destruction of the national palace (in background) at Port au Prince, Haiti, by an explosion followed by fire. Four hundred other persons in the vicinity were killed or injured. The explosion occurred in the arsenal, connected with the palace, containing a large supply of government ammunition. The palace was constructed of wood, and it took fire and burned rapidly after it had been shattered by the explosion. The cause of the explosion is unknown, although there were hints of a revolutionary plot. General Leconte had been President for a little less than a year. The Chamber and Senate in joint session elected General Tancrede Auguste, Senator and former Minister of Public Works, as President.



THE MOTOR CYCLE AIDS WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Miss Louise Hall, one of the suffrage orators traveling through Ohio, making a speech at Middletown from a motor cycle with a side car, which she used to go from place to place. The woman suffragists have strong hopes of carrying Ohio for their cause at the coming election.



"BIRD MEN'S" NOTABLE WELCOME.

Arch erected on the public square at Cleveland, Ohio, in honor of the Eagles' convention held there recently. The gathering was largely attended and the members of the order were most hospitably entertained.

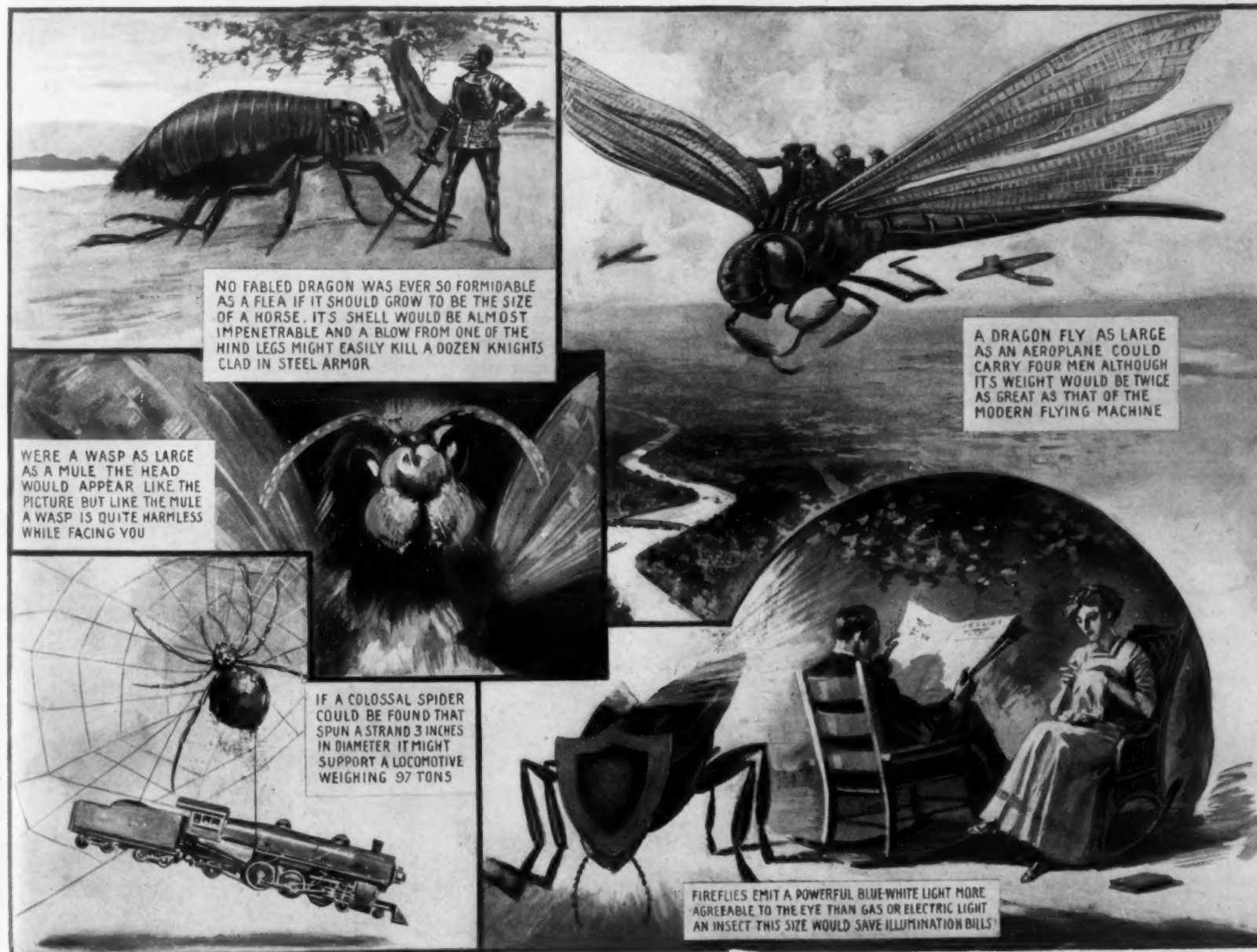


A WONDERFUL WATERMELON CROP IN TEXAS.

Some of the "big ones" raised by Daniel Bull (at left) and John Harrington (at right) on their ranch at Weatherford, Parker County, Texas. Parker County in 1904 won the first prize for watermelons at the St. Louis World's Fair. The melons shown in the picture weighed from 84 to 104 pounds each. The 104-pound melon in the top row was sent to President Taft, who greatly enjoyed his share of it. The output from Bull and Harrington's seven acres was sold for \$1,112.



# Leslie's Lessons in Pictures







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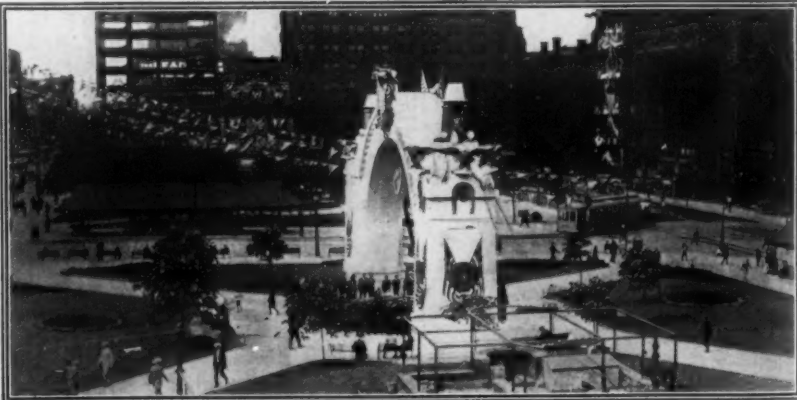
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# Leslie's Lessons in Pictures

A CATERPILLAR CLINGING TO A BRANCH CAN BEAR A QUARTER POUND WEIGHT BEFORE RELEASING ITS HOLD—92 TIMES ITS WEIGHT



A BUMBLE BEE CAN PULL 300 ITS OWN WEIGHT



A BEETLE CAN PULL A WEIGHT 300 TIMES GREATER THAN ITS OWN



A CATERPILLAR WEIGHING 19 GRAINS CAN PULL A LOAD 25 TIMES ITS OWN WEIGHT



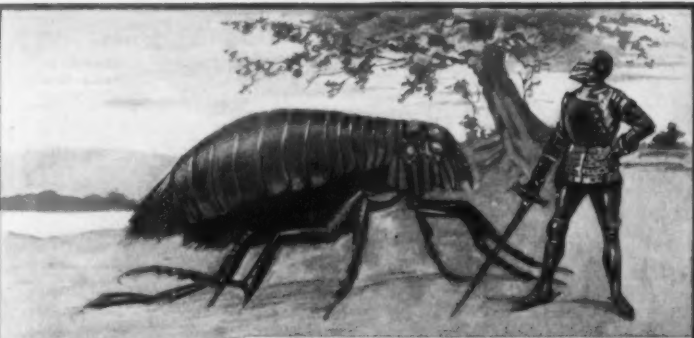
AN EARWIG CLINGING TO A PERPENDICULAR SURFACE CAN SUPPORT 26 TIMES ITS OWN WEIGHT AND CAN DRAW 500 TIMES ITS OWN WEIGHT



A BLOW-FLY OF ONE GRAIN WEIGHT CAN PULL 170 TIMES ITS WEIGHT



NO FABLED DRAGON WAS EVER SO FORMIDABLE AS A FLEA IF IT SHOULD GROW TO BE THE SIZE OF A HORSE. ITS SHELL WOULD BE ALMOST IMPENETRABLE AND A BLOW FROM ONE OF THE HIND LEGS MIGHT EASILY KILL A DOZEN KNIGHTS CLAD IN STEEL ARMOR



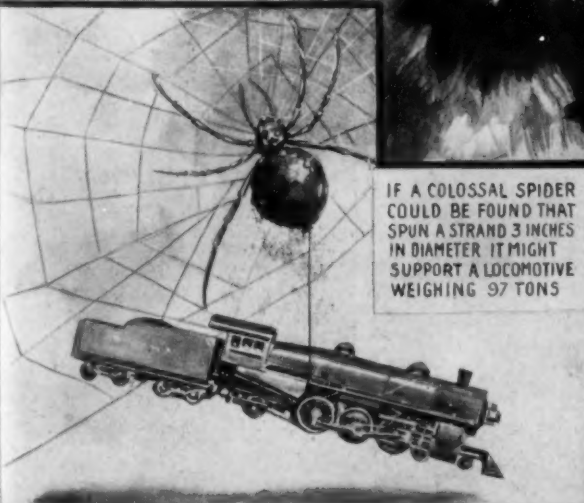
A DRAGON FLY AS LARGE AS AN AEROPLANE COULD CARRY FOUR MEN ALTHOUGH ITS WEIGHT WOULD BE TWICE AS GREAT AS THAT OF THE MODERN FLYING MACHINE



WERE A WASP AS LARGE AS A MULE THE HEAD WOULD APPEAR LIKE THE PICTURE BUT LIKE THE MULE A WASP IS QUITE HARMLESS WHILE FACING YOU



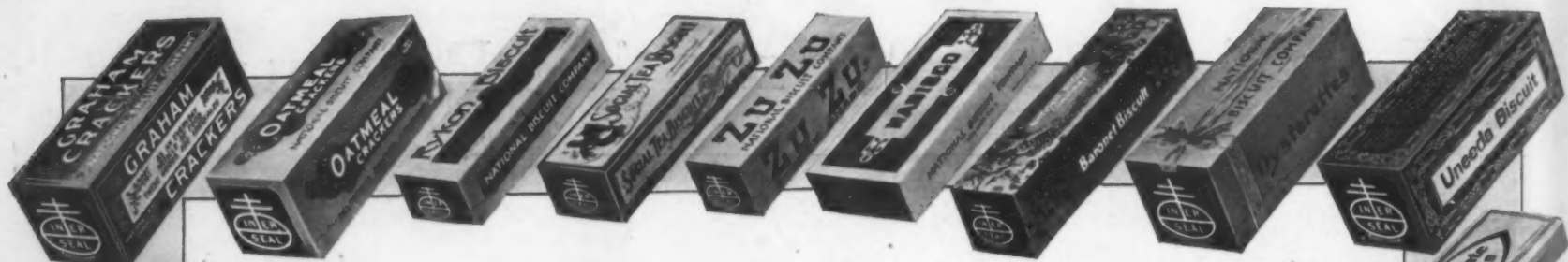
IF A COLOSSAL SPIDER COULD BE FOUND THAT SPUN A STRAND 3 INCHES IN DIAMETER IT MIGHT SUPPORT A LOCOMOTIVE WEIGHING 97 TONS



FIREFLIES EMIT A POWERFUL BLUE-WHITE LIGHT MORE AGREEABLE TO THE EYE THAN GAS OR ELECTRIC LIGHT AN INSECT THIS SIZE WOULD SAVE ILLUMINATION BILLS







## A Persistent Purpose to Produce Perfect Biscuit

And to Deliver them in Perfect Condition has been the One Aim of the National Biscuit Company

This purpose has resulted in the discovery of improved manufacturing methods, in the invention of new machinery, in the exercise of ceaseless care, in the use of greatest skill, in the selection of finest materials, in the insistence upon cleanliness and in the building of bakeries which combine all these prime essentials for the baking of perfect biscuit.

The purpose is completed by the delivery of the biscuit in perfect condition, some in packages with the famous In-seal Trade Mark, some in the familiar glass-front cans, and some in the attractive small tins,—thus giving perfect biscuit because perfectly made and perfectly delivered.

It requires more than flour and sugar, more than butter and eggs, more than nuts and spices, more than fruits and flavors to produce perfect biscuit. It requires the skill and the eternal vigilance of the National Biscuit Company.

By buying the best of flour, of sugar, of butter, of eggs, of nuts, of spices, of fruits, of flavors—by always buying the best and rejecting all else—thus is the quality gained and maintained in the perfect biscuit of the National Biscuit Company.

Perfection begins with the selection of the materials and continues through every stage of the making. It is not enough to bake perfect biscuit. Much depends upon keeping them perfect by packing them

in a way that will retain their freshness and flavor from oven to table.

At the grocery store you will find many varieties of biscuit baked by the National Biscuit Company. Each variety of biscuit—sweetened or unsweetened—whether known as crackers or cookies, wafers or snaps, cakes or jumbles—is the best of its kind.

The extensive distributing service of the National Biscuit Company extends from Coast to Coast. This means a constant supply of all the perfect biscuit of the National Biscuit Company delivered to every part of the United States.

Wherever biscuit are sold, there you will find the perfect biscuit of the National Biscuit Company.



*Buy biscuit baked by*

**NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY**

